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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 153 No. 16 April 19, 1948

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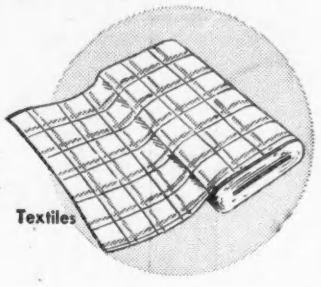

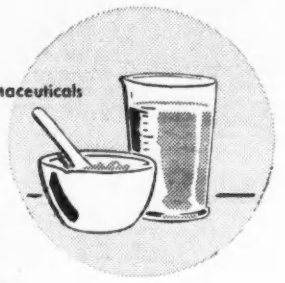

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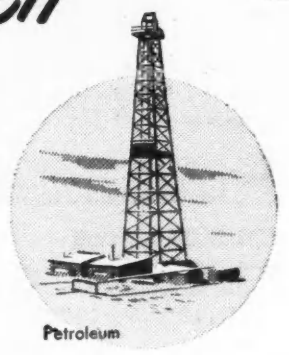

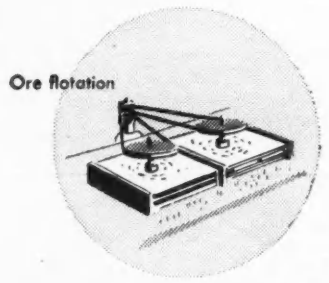

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 16 | New York 7, N. Y. | April 19, 1948

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Nitrogen Allocation Proposal Rejected

Suggestions that nitrogen producers devolop a voluntary agreements plan under public law 395, to increase production of nitrogen and allocate distribution, were turned down by representatives of the industry at a meeting with officials of the Office of Industry Cooperation of the Department of Commerce last week.

While it was agreed that the present supply of nitrogen is insufficient to meet demand among industrial and agricultural consumers, the industry felt that this is a temporary situation that is expected to correct itself. Producers are operating at approximately full capacity now and very little can be accomplished to increase production within the immediate future, it was concluded.

At a later meeting with the Office of Materials Distribution on the 1948-49 export program of commercial nitrogen, the group indicated its willingness to go along with the program for another year if it can be held to the same level of 61,000 tons of the 1947-48 year. Members of the group expressed their convictions that the United States is morally obligated to help Europe get back on its feet that the industry must share in this effort.

However, they expressed the hope that a better pattern of the percentage of the different forms of nitrogen can be drawn up for the 1948-49 export year so that the burden of the export commitments will not fall too heavily upon one segment of the industry. It was hoped that some of the nitrogen sent abroad could be in the form of solutions so that more of the solid forms could be retained for use in this country, but this does not appear practical. The probabilities are that some synthetic soda and a larger amount of "Calnitro" might be included in the new program which would make possible a reduction in the percentage of the other forms of solids for export. OMD will work up a new pattern table for consideration of the industry at a later meeting in a few weeks.

At the earlier meeting on a proposed voluntary agreement, industry representatives admitted that there appears to be some unevenness geographically in the distribution of nitrogen so that certain areas are in better supply than others. One of the difficulties facing the industry, it was pointed out by the representatives present, was that the total amount of

—*Continued on page 63*

Scientific Workers Draft Decried by Industry Leaders

Dr. Norman Shepard, of the American Cyanamid Company, last week urged that any legislation for resumption of the military draft include a cleancut provision for deferring competent technical men upon whose research and development work the processes of the chemical industry are based.

Testifying before the house armed services committee on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, Dr. Shepard reviewed the chemical industry's experience under the 1940 Selective Service Act and emphasized that inadequate provisions for conserving scientists on jobs where their specialized skills were fully utilized, as well as the induction of thousands of promising science students, has resulted in a serious postwar shortage of scientific and technological personnel.

In asking the committee to consider draft legislation which would avoid the delays and pitfalls of the former act, he recommended establishment of a board at the national level, composed of technically trained individuals familiar with the country's needs and requirements for scientific personnel, with final authority over all occupational deferments in the scientific and technological fields, including medicine.

Dr. Shepard's sentiments were endorsed by another witness, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, executive vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company and president of the American Chemical Society, who warned "if the blunder of wholesale drafting of technical workers and students is repeated in the selective service law now before congress, it will constitute one of the greatest encouragements that we can give an aggressor nation."

Tidelands Bill Slated For Early House Vote

The so-called Tidelands Bill, which gives the States title to off-shore land and land beneath navigable waters within State boundaries, was reported to the house last week by the house judiciary committee. A similar bill has been approved by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee.

House leaders plan to give the legislation preferred status in the house so that it can be taken up for passage at an early date. The bill is strongly opposed by the administration.

MCA Recommends Single Traffic Control Agency

The traffic committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association last week urged that all forms of common carrier transportation be placed under the regulation of a single independent agency, but opposed such agency being made either a department of the government or under domination of the executive branch of the government.

The industry's position was made known by John B. Keeler, manager of traffic and transportation of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, at hearings before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, now making a general study of national transportation policy. He told the committee that an independent agency would insure equality of treatment of all forms of transportation whereas regulation of different modes by different agencies cannot help but result in conflicting policies, decisions and rivalries.

As to the question of centralizing all regulation under a Department of Transportation with cabinet rank, Mr. Keeler cited the opposition of MCA to a proposal which was expressed by Warren Watson, secretary, in a letter recently sent to Senator Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana,

—*Continued on page 63*

Alkali Industry Advisory Committee Meets Wednesday

The caustic soda and soda ash industry advisory committee will meet in New York on Wednesday, it was announced last week following a Washington meeting of the committee's task force and officials of the Department of Commerce. The meeting will consider possible export allocations of caustic soda and soda ash under the voluntary industry agreements program.

OIT Revision of Export Policies To Narrow Use of Price Criteria

The Office of International Trade is preparing an amendment to its regulations for control of exports that will sharply narrow the use of the price criteria in the granting of export licenses in the future. This was disclosed last week by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee along with a number of other important changes in licensing procedure and policy now under consideration by OIT for announcement shortly.

According to a memorandum supplied the committee by David Bruce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, the so-called price criteria policy has largely served its purpose of bringing about an adjustment of export prices and a reduction of United States "gray market" prices. A definite narrowing of the spread of prices on export license applications has also been noted, he said, with a consequent increase in the number of applications whose prices are reasonable by present standards.

"It is, therefore, evident that the application of the price factor to these applications, for the purpose of choosing the ones which represent the best bargains, will become increasingly difficult from an administrative standpoint," Mr. Bruce said. "The spread of acceptable prices will probably narrow further, as experience of both exporters and licensing officers results in recognition of evidence of price differentials which at present are considered inconsequential. However, the residual price differentials are now unsuitable for use as the final determinant in choosing applications for approval, and will be more so in the future.

"It is proposed, therefore, to publish an amendment to Current Export Bulletin No. 431 which modifies the language relating to the price factor in such a way as to make clear that it will be used only to eliminate from consideration applications whose prices are clearly out of line and represent excessive markups."

Mr. Bruce's memorandum was sent to the committee earlier this month to keep the committee advised on developments in the export program as a result of hearings by the committee in March on the export licensing policies which were under fire from exporters. He told the committee that the change in policy on use of the price criteria, together with other proposed changes in procedure, is now being worked over by the Export Advisory Committee and others interested in the problem.

Among other changes in policy and procedure under consideration were set out in the memorandum as follows:—

Foreign Government Consultation

The only consultation is for the purpose of determining if the government of the receiving country has reviewed the proposals for import which have been made by its importers, and if it wishes to recommend the approval of certain of them. The only information which will be received from foreign governments is a list of recommended importers and the basis on which this recommendation is made. OIT reserves the right to reject the rec-

—*Continued on page 63*

Narcotics Export Control Vested in Treasury Dept.

Dual control of narcotic drugs between the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce was terminated last week by the Office of International Trade in an amendment to its regulations providing that the licensing of the export of such drugs shall rest exclusively with the Treasury Department. A licensing document from the OIT therefore was no longer required, as of April 15, to effect export clearance.

The products listed in the amended regulation are:—Opium and its derivatives; cocoa leaves and their derivatives; marijuana or cannabis; isonipecaine (demerol); amidon or methadon (Adanon and Dolophine-trade names), and any medicine or preparation containing any quantity of the foregoing drugs or their derivatives.

Lignite Research Lab Planned in N. Dakota

The campus of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, has been chosen as the site of the Bureau of Mines new lignite research laboratory, where studies in the mining, preparation, and use of lignite will be conducted.

The establishment of a $750,000 lignite laboratory has just been authorized by Public Law 454. About $250,000 will be needed annually to maintain and operate it. Congress has been requested to appropriate the necessary funds for design and construction.

The bureau has conducted lignite experiments on a small scale for many years, much of it in cooperation with the University of North Dakota.

Trigg Heads PMA

Appointment of Ralph S. Trigg as administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation was announced last week. He succeeds Jesse B. Gilmer, who is resigning to engage in business activities outside the government.

Price Trend Goes a Bit Higher

There was no marked movement of prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week, but some more gains in the vegetable oils area and among lead salts outweighed reductions in drugs and aromatics, and the overall price index was elevated 0.3 point. It is still 4.7 points below the corresponding mark in 1947.

The indefiniteness of the price situation was especially noticeable in the areas of organic chemicals. The vagaries there went even so far as to have diethyleneglycol ethylether on the upside and its acetate on the down. Several other glycol compounds were higher. Epichlorhydrin was lower; so were citral, menthol, eucalyptol, and some synthetic odorants. Egg white was advanced; egg yolk was reduced. Edible vegetable oils responded to the stimulus of inadequate supplies. Tung oil was cut because of lack of demand for drying oils. Export allocations boosted oilseed meals and export buying had a particular effect on soybean products.

Botanical drugs were reduced further because of easy demand, although there are no indications of an excessive supply of domestic products. The small price movement in spices was upward; the same was true of starches. Zinc cyanide was advanced; tin oxide was reduced. Buying habits had much to do with the price indefiniteness. There was a strong tinge of inventory consciousness in most consumer areas, and purchases were for very short periods. This was especially noticeable with respect to insecticides. Buying is held off because of expectations of further price reductions. Suppliers are looking for a jam when the bugs begin to get busy.

Fuel shortages began to show effects in several quarters. One result was a complete reversal of the position of chlorine: stocks were cleaned out, and the belief now is that there will be a shortage. The feeling is supported by the imminence of new productive operations in several heavy-consuming lines. Glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride have been tightened almost to the breaking-point. Anhydrous ammonia continues to fall behind demand.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 16, 1948	Apr. 9, 1948	Apr. 17, 1947
146.5	**146.2**	**151.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
The year....	*148.1	147.6	138.8	135.8	123.2

* Three months.

OIT Revises Positive List

Effective April 15, the Office of International Trade announced the following products were removed from the positive list and placed on general license for exportation to all destinations in group O:—

Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:—Cinchona salts, except totaquine, cinchonine salts and compounds, cinchonidine salts and compounds[1]; quinine hydrochloride, dosage form only[2]; other quinine salts and compounds except quinine hydrochloride, bulk form; quinidine alkaloid and quinidine salts and compounds[3]; malaria chill and fever remedies containing quinine.

Industrial chemicals:—Potassium hydroxide or caustic potash; potassium carbonate and mixtures, and potassium chlorate and mixtures.

Pigments, paints and varnishes:—Cadmium lithopone.

[1] Totaquine, cinchonine salts and compounds, and cinchonidine salts and compounds, classified under schedule B number 812750, are already under general license for exportation to all destinations in country group O.

[2] Quinine hydrochloride in bulk form, classified under schedule B number 812750, remains on the positive list.

[3] Quinine sulphate, classified under schedule B number 812730, and quinine hydrochloride, in bulk form; quinidine alkaloid; and quinidine salts and compounds, classified under schedule B number 812750, remain on the positive list.

Chemical Export Quotas For April-June Listed

The Office of International Trade last Friday announced the following export quotas for the second quarter of 1948, covering certain chemicals for which quantitative limitations have been established:—

Cinchona bark	lbs.	10,000
Coaltar, crude	gals.	[1]10,500
refined	gals.	[2].....
Benzol	gals.	1,000,000
Creosote, or dead oil	gals.	600,000
Naphthalene, naphthalene balls and flakes	lbs.	450,000
Tar acid oil	lbs.	5,000
Phenol	lbs.	6,000,000
Cresylic acid and cresols, meta, ortho and para-cresol	lbs.	900,650
Para-cresol, synthetic	lbs.	35,000
Dimethyl phthalate	lbs.	20,000
Insulin	1,000 units.	200,000
Quinine sulphate, quinine hydrochloride (bulk form)	ozs.	500,600
Quinidine sulphate	ozs.	[1]100
Streptomycin	grams.	6,000,000
Bismuth subcarbonate, bismuth subgallate, sodium bismuthate, bismuth subnitrate, bismuth subsalicylate	lbs.	[3]120,000
Resin-modified phenolic resins:		
Coating material	lbs.	5,000,000
Molding powder	lbs.	10,000,000
Base resin	lbs.	1,500,000
Phenol-formaldehyde resins, laminated (sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms)	lbs.	800,000
Not laminated (sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms.)	lbs.	600,600
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	1,000,000
Crude glycerin	lbs.	3,600,000
Lauryl alcohol	lbs.	50,000,000
Lead acetate; antimonate; arsenite; dioxide; red lead, dry; litharge; white lead, dry (basic lead carbonate); white lead in oil; basic sulphate of white lead; lead pigments, including blue lead and lead sulphate; chrome pigments containing 10 percent or more chromium except lead-free chrome pigments; lead sublimed in oil; red lead in oil	short tons.	2,020
Potassium bichromate and chromate	lbs.	1,100,000
Carbonate, calcined or soda ash	short tons.	60,000
Soda ash, causticized	short tons.	3,000,000
Sodium bichromate and chromate	short tons.	72,000
Sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, except in small packages		
Nitrogen chemicals for industrial use:		
Sodium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, urea (except synthetic resins and fertilizers), urea ammonium salts	lbs.	[4]2,500,000
Antimony oxides (tri-, tetra-, penta-)	lbs.	1,000,000
Antimony sulphide	lbs.	30,000
Chromium salts and compounds (except chemical pigments)	lbs.	250,000
Tin compounds	lbs.	3,000
Lithopone	lbs.	4,000,000

[1] Reserved for special projects.
[2] Tar acid free, licensed liberally.
[3] Bismuth content.
[4] Nitrogen content.

Diamond Promotes McKenna and Hood

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has appointed J. C. McKenna manager of chromium chemical sales, and D. G. Hood head of sales to the glass industry, according to Fred W. Fraley, vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. McKenna has been associated with the company for twenty-six years and prior to this recent promotion was head of glass industry sales. Mr. Hood, associated with the company for twenty years, was assistant head of glass industry sales under Mr. McKenna.

In connection with Mr. McKenna's appointment, Mr. Fraley said that construction is under way to increase output of sodium bichromate within a year but that it is improbable that additional commitments can be made in 1948 for Diamond's chromium chemical plants.

Eli Lilly & Co. Gets New Officers

Eli Lilly has been elected chairman of the board, and J. K. Lilly, jr., has been elected president and vice-chairman of Eli Lilly & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis. The chairmanship was left vacant as a result of the recent death of J. K. Lilly, father of the two men. Eli Lilly was formerly president.

Carl F. Eveleigh has been elected executive vice-president of the company, and all other vice-presidents have been re-elected. Fred M. Hadley has been elected treasurer, and Evan L. Noyes assistant treasurer.

Dabney Pharmacal Names J.G. Walsh Sales Head

Dabney Pharmacal Company, Louisville, Ky., has appointed J. Glennon Walsh director of sales. Mr. Walsh was formerly sales manager of the pharmaceutical division of G. Barr & Co., Chicago. The Dabney Pharmacal Company, formerly known as the Hoosier Pharmacal Company, Indianapolis, is now located at 2490 Bardstown road, Louisville.

Shell Plans Refinery

Shell Oil Company is planning construction of a refinery and laboratory in the townships of Woodbridge and Carteret, N. J., it was learned April 13. Present plans call for the employment of about 1,500 persons with an annual payroll of about $6,000,000.

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Du Pont Advances Krister In Grasselli Department

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Charles J. Krister general marketing and field development supervisor of the agricultural product development section of its Grasselli chemicals department.

Mr. Krister joined the du Pont organization in 1937 as a chemist at the general research laboratory of the Grasselli department in Cleveland. In 1942 he was named senior chemist and in the following year was transferred to the experimental station at Wilmington and assigned to work on pest control problems. In 1945 he was named supervisor in charge of research activities of the agricultural chemicals group.

Phelps Dodge to Build Arizona Copper Smelter

Phelps Dodge Corporation is planning the construction of a copper smelter capable of handling 190,000 tons of copper concentrates annually at its Ajo open pit mine in Arizona. The new smelter has been estimated to cost about $5,000,000, and it is expected that about two years will be required to complete it.

Urey to Speak

Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago, will speak at the eleventh annual American Design Awards luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on Friday.

Merck Adds Ricketts To Executive Sales Staff

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has added M. M. Ricketts to its executive sales staff and has assigned him as special assistant to commercial vice-president James J. Kerrigan. Mr. Ricketts was formerly associated with William R. Warner & Co. and the American Home Products Corporation.

Consulting Chemists To Meet April 28

Dr. R. R. Williams, director of grants for the Research Corporation, New York, will discuss "University Research and Its By-Product of Inventions" at the April 28 meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, to be held at the Sheraton hotel, New York. The reception will start at 5 p.m.

Miss. Joins Oil Compact

Mississippi became the twentieth member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission with passage of senate concurrent resolution No. 33, authorizing the governor to execute the compact agreement, Governor Beauford H. Jester, chairman of the commission, has been informed.

Market Review

Soybean oil was stronger on Friday and crude oil sold at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for April shipment. Offerings were scarce and inquiry was active for prompt deliveries.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 153, No. 16, April 19, 1948. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1948, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

FDA Drugs Misbranding Views Upheld by Court

A new circuit court decision on misbranding of drugs, which has just been reported to the Food and Drug Administration, will give added legal strength to FDA's new policy of ordering removal of inert glandular products from the market, officials believed last week.

The decision was by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in a libel action brought against Research Laboratories, Inc., involving the therapeutic value of a proprietary drug known "Knue-Ovo." The three-judge court upheld the government unanimously.

The drug had been seized and ordered destroyed because of alleged violations of the misbranding provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic act. Through newspaper advertisements soliciting sales, it was offered in the treatment of a number of muscular ailments. In its labeling, the drug listed as active ingredients an aqueous extraction of plume thistle, burdock, quassia, sage, cinnamon and other bontanicals.

The testimony of competent experts in the trial before the lower court was that the drug was without beneficial effect for the treatment of ailments mentioned in the advertisements. The testimony was based on clinical studies of the use of the drug. A number of the ingredients, it was stated, had no "action" as drugs. Much of the factual evidence of the defendant consisted of case histories of other than medical testimony.

In its conclusion of the case, the circuit said that the court below had not only exercised its discretion soundly and judicially, but "we believe that the interests of the public will be better subserved by having this product kept off the market altogether."

AATCC to Send Bonnar To IOS June Meeting

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will join a United States delegation of technical and commercial organizations in attending the first meeting of the committee on textiles of the International Organization for Standardization, to be held at Buxton, England, on June 7 to 12. The meeting immediately follows the annual convention of the British Textile Institute.

The standards and testing methods developed by AATCC and now in prevalent use in the United States will be offered for international recognition by the association's representative, J. Robert Bonnar, technical director of General Dyestuff Corporation, and chairman of the association's executive committee on research and of its general research committee.

Mr. Bonnar also will discuss with the British Society of Dyers and Colorists unsettled issues pertinent to the joint publication of a new Color Index to replace the 1924 edition, now out of print and largely obsolete.

Vitamin Foundation Reelects O'Connor

Basil O'Connor, national chairman of the American Red Cross, has been re-elected president of the National Vitamin Foundation, it was announced last Friday. Raymond E. Horn, of Abbott Laboratories, was named vice-president, and A. H. Fiske, of Eli Lilly & Co., was elected chairman of the board of governors, to succeed Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

Commerce Ass'n Gives Sinclair Added Duties

Joseph A. Sinclair, director of the world trade department of the Commerce and Industry Association, has been given the additional position of secretary of the association. He succeeds Thomas J. Miley, recently appointed to the newly created post of executive vice-president.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—United Kingdom.
Ice plants—Netherlands Indies.
Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Switzerland.
Soap manufacturers—Mexico.
Tanneries—Belgium.
Textile industry—Portugal.

SOCMA Continues Export-Control Group

Recognizing in its achievement at the recent OIT conference the potential value in service to the industry, the special committee on export control of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has been given a permanent status. The members of the committee, announced by President Ralph E. Dorland at the luncheon meeting in New York April 14, are A. R. Chantler, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; N. B. Conley, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; H. W. Dinges, of Zinsser & Co.; E. K. Halback, of General Dyestuff Company; W. J. Loeffler, of American Aniline Products; Dr. Harry Marshall, of the Ciba Company; E. M. Maxwell, of the National Aniline & Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; T. H. Roberts, of Arnold, Hoffmann & Co.

The proceedings of the OIT conference on export control (see OPD for April 12, page 3) for dyes were briefly related by Mr. Chantler who had been spokesman there for the manufacturers. Charles A. Mace, secretary of the association, reviewed the gensis of the movement for such export control.

Congressional consideration of the trade agreements act for extension has shifted from merits to politics, said John Lerch, the association's counsel. He looked for the approval of one year's extension. Mr. Lerch commented also on the status of the currency bill (H.R. 3810).

Election of Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc., Sayreville, N. J., to membership was reported.

With reference to the outing scheduled for May 25 to 27, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, James Stephenson said that there would be a cocktail hour "on the house"; the golfing would be of the kicker's handicap variety; a special putting event for nongolfers will be staged. There will be a business session in the afternoon May 25.

President Dorland reported that the board of directors had engaged an assistant for Secretary Mace in the headquarters office. The new member of the staff—he will enter upon his duties May 1—is S. Stewart Graaf, a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1937, who has been engaged in practice in New York.

Humble Oil Plans $140,000,000 Outlay

Humble Oil & Refining Company, affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) is planning the investment of at least $140,000,000 in new facilities during 1948 if sufficient steel and other materials can be secured. The major part of the investment will be in new wells and plants to conserve natural gas. Contemplated outlay for the year includes $110,000,000 for production, $16,000,000 for refining, $7,500,000 for pipeline facilities, and $6,500,000 for other purposes.

Westvaco Holders to Vote On Name Change Proposal

Stockholders of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, at a meeting to be held next Saturday, will vote on a proposal to change the corporate title of the firm to Westvaco Chemical Corporation.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Carbon black, Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Chemicals, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1); Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Cosmetics, Geneva, Switzerland (BP-11, agency).
Cresole, Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Fats and oils, edible and inedible, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1).
Fuel oil, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Hormones, Turin, Italy (BP-7).
Laboratory supplies and equipment, Stockholm, Sweden (BP-6).
Paint materials, Amsterdam, Holland (BP-5).
Paraffin, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Perfumes, Vienna, Austria (BP-3); Paris, France (BP-4); Geneva, Switzerland (BP-11).
Petroleum, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Petroleum solvents, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Pharmaceutical products, Turin, Italy (BP-10, agency).
Phenol, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Phosphates, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Polyvinyl chloride scrap, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Rosin, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1); Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Shellac, white, Jalisco, Mexico (BP-9).
Soda ash, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Turpentine, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1).
Vitamins, Turin, Italy (BP-7).

Gets New C.I.L. Post

V. B. Lillie has been appointed manager of the agricultural chemicals and salt group of Canadian Industries Limited, to succeed A. H. Martin, who has resigned. Mr. Lillie has been with the organization for twenty-three years and was assistant manager of its chemical group prior to his present appointment.

Nopco Appoints Three Assistant Vice-Presidents

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has appointed Dr. Charles I. Post, Dr. Edwin A. Robinson and C. Arthur Larry assistant vice-presidents. Dr. Post will have charge of the company's vitamin division; Mr. Larry will have charge of the purchasing department, and Dr. Robinson will direct the activities of all laboratories, sales development and market development departments of the industrial division.

Dr. Post joined the company in 1925 and was serving as general sales manager of the vitamin division at the time of his new appointment. Mr. Larry joined the Nopco organization in 1928 and was its director of purchases before becoming general manager of the vitamin production department. Dr. Robinson joined the company as head of the textile laboratory in 1936. He had previously been associated with the Tennessee Eastman Company.

Koppers Awarded Contract For Coke Oven Battery

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has been awarded a contract for the erection of a battery of fifty-one byproduct underjet coke ovens at the plant of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago. The additional ovens are expected to increase the present carbonizing capacity of the plant by approximately 40 percent.

The contract specifies that the ovens are to built so that natural gas, producer gas, propane, butane or coke oven gas can be used to heat them. Carbonizing capacity of the new battery will be approximately 1,000 tons of coal every twenty-four hours. Construction work will start at once, and it is expected that the battery will be in operation by March 1, 1949.

APMA Views Inter-American Pharmaceutical Industry Trends

Latest developments in the allied fields of medicine and pharmaceuticals were discussed by professional leaders from all parts of the Western Hemisphere at the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association held in Havana, Cuba, on April 12 to 14. The meeting stressed achievements in medicine and pure science equally with developments in the pharmaceutical field itself.

Feature of the meeting was a round-table discussion among representatives from North and Latin American countries. Another highlight was the presentation of the association's research award to Dr. Dilworth Wayne Woolley, associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for distinguished scientific achievement in 1947.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, was elected president of the association, succeeding James L. Rogers, of the Central Pharmacal Company, Seymour, Ind.

At the round table discussion, Harold D. Arneson, president of Abbott Laboratories International Corporation, presented the general facts and basic problems of the pharmaceutical drug trade with Latin American countries.

Asserting that the pharmaceutical industry has a brilliant opportunity for service in the countries of Latin America, Mr. Arneson pointed out that in 1947 the Latin countries accounted for 45 percent of the United States pharmaceutical exports.

Problems Facing Industry

"True, there are certain problems facing us today just as there always have been in the past and always will be in the future," he said. "Among those problems currently important are the unavailability of exchange in some countries, import licensing regulations, price control, conflicting local requirements, and a few isolated cases of unfair demands being made upon us by special groups. I am confident, however, that these problems will be resolved.

"Great opportunities for our industry lie in the years ahead. Traditionally, export-import activity rises after wars, and while later on it may be expected to level off, it will do so at a higher plateau than its earlier one—at least that is the lesson of history. You have seen that in the present post-war era, our business has already shown substantial gains; I believe that further increase is yet to come.

"Let me remind you that success in foreign trade, at least in Latin America, requires long-range planning. This is no activity for the man who wants to get in and get out, turning a fast dollar on a cash and carry operation. Nor is it a field for the faint-hearted—for those who will be swayed by every sensational rumor or minor political upset. But for the manufacturer who is willing to plan in terms of decades, to invest substantially of time and treasure and to plow back a portion of his profits for future growth, Latin America offers great opportunities and rich rewards."

Cuban Drug Trade

Dr. Luis A. Mestre presented the characteristics of the Cuban Drug trade and said that Cuba's per capita consumption of medicines is higher than in any other country of the world, not excluding the United States. He discussed operations of the industry in his country and listed some of the regulations with which any type of business has to comply. They were as follows:

"Employees cannot work over forty-four hours a week although they must be paid for forty-eight.

"Employees are entitled by law to one full month's vacation with pay for every

—*Continued on page 60*

Standard Chemical Elects A.H. Martin as President

Standard Chemical Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has appointed Arthur H. Martin president and managing director, to succeed K. S. Maclachlan, who has retired from active business. Mr. Martin has resigned as general manager of the agricultural chemicals and salt group of

Arthur H. Martin

Canadian Industries Limited to accept the post with Standard Chemical.

He started in the chemical industry in 1920 as a member of the sales staff of the Canadian Ammonia Company, Toronto, and shortly thereafter was transferred to the parent organziation, Michigan Ammonia Works, Detroit. When Canadian Industries Limited was formed in 1928, Canadian Ammonia Company was taken into the new organization and Mr. Martin returned to Canada. He has since held many positions with that organization, including that of assistant general manager of the chemical group.

Sherwin-Williams Names R.G. Landis to New Post

Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed R. G. Landis general supervisor of its technical operations on the Pacific Coast. In this capacity Mr. Landis, who is also director of the company's laboratory at Oakland, will be responsible for coordinating the activities of that laboratory and those at Los Angeles and Tacoma, Wash., with other laboratories throughout the country.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Pity the poor chemical executive who must come to Washington in these days of national defense preparation, European relief, material shortages, and the like. He is being treated by the government to another dose of alphabet soup the likes of which he experienced only during the height of the war.

There are no less than six—possibly seven—agencies of the government interested in his affairs from one angle or another—and in most cases these interests overlap somewhere along the line—not counting the old-line agencies with which he is familiar over years gone by, such as the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. While the trend in government reorganization is supposed to be in the direction of centralization, in the case of chemicals it appears to be going the opposite way.

In the Commerce department alone there are three separate offices that may be interested in the problems of Mr. Chemical Executive, depending upon how broadly it is defined, and if it happens to involve nitrogen, there are four. There is the Office of Domestic Commerce (ODC) that looks only at the domestic side of the picture. There is the Office of International Trade (OIT) that is interested only in the foreign angle. There is the Office of Industry Cooperation (OIC) that is concerned with domestic distribution. And finally, there is the Office of Materials Distribution (OMD) which in the case of nitrogen sees to it that we fulfill our export commitments.

If the problem of Mr. Executive also relates to exports under the European Recovery Program (ERP) he must direct his steps to the State department and visit with the International Resources Division (IRD), at least until the program gets set up and moving. Later he will be shunted off to the new Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) which is just now being organized by Paul G. Hoffman to handle ERP.

Before Mr. Executive returns home he

—*Continued on page 36*

American-Marietta Names Two as Vice-Presidents

The American-Marietta Company, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturer, Chicago, has elected Irving H. Johnson and C. O. Johnson vice-presidents. The former is treasurer of the company and the latter is manager of its Texas division.

Irving H. Johnson joined the American-Marietta Company in 1935 as controller and was appointed treasurer in 1943. In addition to his other duties, he supervises operation of the Ottawa Paint Works, Ottawa, Canada, and the Pacific Chemical Company, Los Angeles.

C. O. Johnson joined the Sewall Paint & Varnish Company of Texas in 1926 and was subsequently named general manager of the company. When it was acquired by the American-Marietta Company in 1944, he was named general manager, which position he still holds.

Chemical Export Quotas For April-June Listed

The Office of International Trade last Friday announced the following export quotas for the second quarter of 1948, covering certain chemicals for which quantitative limitations have been established:—

Cinchona bark	lbs.	10,000
Coaltar, crude	gals.	[1]10,500
refined	gals.	[2].....
Benzol	gals.	1,000,000
Creosote, or dead oil	gals.	600,000
Naphthalene, naphthalene balls and flakes	lbs.	450,000
Tar acid oil	lbs.	5,000
Phenol	lbs.	6,000,000
Cresylic acid and cresols, meta, ortho and para-cresol	lbs.	900,000
Para-cresol, synthetic	lbs.	35,000
Dimethyl phthalate	lbs.	20,000
Insulin	1,000 units.	200,000
Quinine sulphate, quinine hydrochloride (bulk form)	ozs.	500,000
Quinidine sulphate	ozs.	[1]100
Streptomycin	grams.	6,000,000
Bismuth subcarbonate, bismuth subgallate, sodium bismuthate, bismuth subnitrate, bismuth subsalicylate	lbs.	[3]120,000
Resin-modified phenolic resins:		
Coating material	lbs.	5,000,000
Molding powder	lbs.	10,000,000
Base resin	lbs.	1,500,000
Phenol-formaldehyde resins, laminated (sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms)	lbs.	800,000
Not laminated (sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms.)	lbs.	600,000
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	1,000,000
Crude glycerin	lbs.	3,000,000
Lauryl alcohol	lbs.	50,000,000
Lead acetate; antimonate; arsenite; dioxide; red lead, dry; litharge; white lead, dry (basic lead carbonate); white lead in oil; basic sulphate of white lead; lead pigments, including blue lead and lead sulphate; chrome pigments containing 10 percent or more chromium except lead-free chrome pigments; lead sublimed in oil; red lead in oil	short tons.	2,020
Potassium bichromate and chromate	lbs.	1,100,000
Carbonate, calcined or soda ash	[1] short tons.	40,000
Soda ash, causticized		
Sodium bichromate and chromate	lbs.	3,000,000
Sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, except in small packages	short tons.	72,000
Nitrogen chemicals for industrial use: Sodium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, urea (except synthetic resins and fertilizers), urea ammonium salts	[4]lbs.	[4]2,500,000
Antimony oxides (tri-, tetra-, penta-)	lbs.	1,000,000
Antimony sulphide	lbs.	30,000
Chromium salts and compounds (except chemical pigments)	lbs.	250,000
Tin compounds	lbs.	3,000
Lithopone	lbs.	4,000,000

[1] Reserved for special projects.
[2] Tar acid free, licensed liberally.
[3] Bismuth content.
[4] Nitrogen content.

Diamond Promotes McKenna and Hood

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has appointed J. C. McKenna manager of chromium chemical sales, and D. G. Hood head of sales to the glass industry, according to Fred W. Fraley, vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. McKenna has been associated with the company for twenty-six years and prior to this recent promotion was head of glass industry sales. Mr. Hood, associated with the company for twenty years, was assistant head of glass industry sales under Mr. McKenna.

In connection with Mr. McKenna's appointment, Mr. Fraley said that construction is under way to increase output of sodium bichromate within a year but that it is improbable that additional commitments can be made in 1948 for Diamond's chromium chemical plants.

Eli Lilly & Co. Gets New Officers

Eli Lilly has been elected chairman of the board, and J. K. Lilly, jr., has been elected president and vice-chairman of Eli Lilly & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis. The chairmanship was left vacant as a result of the recent death of J. K. Lilly, father of the two men. Eli Lilly was formerly president.

Carl F. Eveleigh has been elected executive vice-president of the company, and all other vice-presidents have been re-elected. Fred M. Hadley has been elected treasurer, and Evan L. Noyes assistant treasurer.

Dabney Pharmacal Names J.G. Walsh Sales Head

Dabney Pharmacal Company, Louisville, Ky., has appointed J. Glennon Walsh director of sales. Mr. Walsh was formerly sales manager of the pharmaceutical division of G. Barr & Co., Chicago. The Dabney Pharmacal Company, formerly known as the Hoosier Pharmacal Company, Indianapolis, is now located at 2490 Bardstown road, Louisville.

Shell Plans Refinery

Shell Oil Company is planning construction of a refinery and laboratory in the townships of Woodbridge and Carteret, N. J., it was learned April 13. Present plans call for the employment of about 1,500 persons with an annual payroll of about $6,000,000.

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Du Pont Advances Krister In Grasselli Department

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Charles J. Krister general marketing and field development supervisor of the agricultural product development section of its Grasselli chemicals department.

Mr. Krister joined the du Pont organization in 1937 as a chemist at the general research laboratory of the Grasselli department in Cleveland. In 1942 he was named senior chemist and in the following year was transferred to the experimental station at Wilmington and assigned to work on pest control problems. In 1945 he was named supervisor in charge of research activities of the agricultural chemicals group.

Phelps Dodge to Build Arizona Copper Smelter

Phelps Dodge Corporation is planning the construction of a copper smelter capable of handling 190,000 tons of copper concentrates annually at its Ajo open pit mine in Arizona. The new smelter has been estimated to cost about $5,000,000, and it is expected that about two years will be required to complete it.

Urey to Speak

Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago, will speak at the eleventh annual American Design Awards luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on Friday.

Merck Adds Ricketts To Executive Sales Staff

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has added M. M. Ricketts to its executive sales staff and has assigned him as special assistant to commercial vice-president James J. Kerrigan. Mr. Ricketts was formerly associated with William R. Warner & Co. and the American Home Products Corporation.

Consulting Chemists To Meet April 28

Dr. R. R. Williams, director of grants for the Research Corporation, New York, will discuss "University Research and Its By-Product of Inventions" at the April 28 meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, to be held at the Sheraton hotel, New York. The reception will start at 5 p.m.

Miss. Joins Oil Compact

Mississippi became the twentieth member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission with passage of senate concurrent resolution No. 33, authorizing the governor to execute the compact agreement, Governor Beauford H. Jester, chairman of the commission, has been informed.

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The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will join a United States delegation of technical and commercial organizations in attending the first meeting of the committee on textiles of the International Organization for Standardization, to be held at Buxton, England, on June 7 to 12. The meeting immediately follows the annual convention of the British Textile Institute.

The standards and testing methods developed by AATCC and now in prevalent use in the United States will be offered for international recognition by the association's representative, J. Robert Bonnar, technical director of General Dyestuff Corporation, and chairman of the association's executive committee on research and of its general research committee.

Mr. Bonnar also will discuss with the British Society of Dyers and Colorists unsettled issues pertinent to the joint publication of a new Color Index to replace the 1924 edition, now out of print and largely obsolete.

Vitamin Foundation Reelects O'Connor

Basil O'Connor, national chairman of the American Red Cross, has been re-elected president of the National Vitamin Foundation, it was announced last Friday. Raymond E. Horn, of Abbott Laboratories, was named vice-president, and A. H. Fiske, of Eli Lilly & Co., was elected chairman of the board of governors, to succeed Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

Commerce Ass'n Gives Sinclair Added Duties

Joseph A. Sinclair, director of the world trade department of the Commerce and Industry Association, has been given the additional position of secretary of the association. He succeeds Thomas J. Miley, recently appointed to the newly created post of executive vice-president.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—United Kingdom.
Ice plants—Netherlands Indies.
Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Switzerland.
Soap manufacturers—Mexico.
Tanneries—Belgium.
Textile industry—Portugal.

SOCMA Continues Export-Control Group

Recognizing in its achievement at the recent OIT conference the potential value in service to the industry, the special committee on export control of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has been given a permanent status. The members of the committee, announced by President Ralph E. Dorland at the luncheon meeting in New York April 14, are A. R. Chantler, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; N. B. Conley, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; H. W. Dinges, of Zinsser & Co.; E. K. Halback, of General Dyestuff Company; W. J. Loeffler, of American Aniline Products; Dr. Harry Marshall, of the Ciba Company; E. M. Maxwell, of the National Aniline & Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; T. H. Roberts, of Arnold, Hoffmann & Co.

The proceedings of the OIT conference on export control (see OPD for April 12, page 3) for dyes were briefly related by Mr. Chantler who had been spokesman there for the manufacturers. Charles A. Mace, secretary of the association, reviewed the gensis of the movement for such export control.

Congressional consideration of the trade agreements act for extension has shifted from merits to politics, said John Lerch, the association's counsel. He looked for the approval of one year's extension. Mr. Lerch commented also on the status of the currency bill (H.R. 3810).

Election of Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc., Sayreville, N. J., to membership was reported.

With reference to the outing scheduled for May 25 to 27, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, James Stephenson said that there would be a cocktail hour "on the house"; the golfing would be of the kicker's handicap variety; a special putting event for nongolfers will be staged. There will be a business session in the afternoon May 25.

President Dorland reported that the board of directors had engaged an assistant for Secretary Mace in the headquarters office. The new member of the staff—he will enter upon his duties May 1—is S. Stewart Graaf, a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1937, who has been engaged in practice in New York.

Humble Oil Plans $140,000,000 Outlay

Humble Oil & Refining Company, affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) is planning the investment of at least $140,000,000 in new facilities during 1948 if sufficient steel and other materials can be secured. The major part of the investment will be in new wells and plants to conserve natural gas. Contemplated outlay for the year includes $110,000,000 for production, $16,000,000 for refining, $7,500,000 for pipeline facilities, and $6,500,000 for other purposes.

Westvaco Holders to Vote On Name Change Proposal

Stockholders of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, at a meeting to be held next Saturday, will vote on a proposal to change the corporate title of the firm to Westvaco Chemical Corporation.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Carbon black, Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Chemicals, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1); Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Cosmetics, Geneva, Switzerland (BP-11, agency).
Cresole, Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Fats and oils, edible and inedible, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1).
Fuel oil, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Hormones, Turin, Italy (BP-7).
Laboratory supplies and equipment, Stockholm, Sweden (BP-6).
Paint materials, Amsterdam, Holland (BP-5).
Paraffin, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Perfumes, Vienna, Austria (BP-3); Paris, France (BP-4); Geneva, Switzerland (BP-11).
Petroleum, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Petroleum solvents, Bologna, Italy (BP-8).
Pharmaceutical products, Turin, Italy (BP-10, agency).
Phenol, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Phosphates, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Polyvinyl chloride scrap, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Rosin, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1); Osaka, Japan (BP-2).
Shellac, white, Jalisco, Mexico (BP-9).
Soda ash, Stuttgart, Germany (BP-12).
Turpentine, Hamburg, Germany (BP-1).
Vitamins, Turin, Italy (BP-7).

Gets New C.I.L. Post

V. B. Lillie has been appointed manager of the agricultural chemicals and salt group of Canadian Industries Limited, to succeed A. H. Martin, who has resigned. Mr. Lillie has been with the organization for twenty-three years and was assistant manager of its chemical group prior to his present appointment.

Nopco Appoints Three Assistant Vice-Presidents

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has appointed Dr. Charles I. Post, Dr. Edwin A. Robinson and C. Arthur Larry assistant vice-presidents. Dr. Post will have charge of the company's vitamin division; Mr. Larry will have charge of the purchasing department, and Dr. Robinson will direct the activities of all laboratories, sales development and market development departments of the industrial division.

Dr. Post joined the company in 1925 and was serving as general sales manager of the vitamin division at the time of his new appointment. Mr. Larry joined the Nopco organization in 1928 and was its director of purchases before becoming general manager of the vitamin production department. Dr. Robinson joined the company as head of the textile laboratory in 1936. He had previously been associated with the Tennessee Eastman Company.

Koppers Awarded Contract For Coke Oven Battery

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has been awarded a contract for the erection of a battery of fifty-one byproduct underjet coke ovens at the plant of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago. The additional ovens are expected to increase the present carbonizing capacity of the plant by approximately 40 percent.

The contract specifies that the ovens are to built so that natural gas, producer gas, propane, butane or coke oven gas can be used to heat them. Carbonizing capacity of the new battery will be approximately 1,000 tons of coal every twenty-four hours. Construction work will start at once, and it is expected that the battery will be in operation by March 1, 1949.

APMA Views Inter-American Pharmaceutical Industry Trends

Latest developments in the allied fields of medicine and pharmaceuticals were discussed by professional leaders from all parts of the Western Hemisphere at the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association held in Havana, Cuba, on April 12 to 14. The meeting stressed achievements in medicine and pure science equally with developments in the pharmaceutical field itself.

Feature of the meeting was a round-table discussion among representatives from North and Latin American countries. Another highlight was the presentation of the association's research award to Dr. Dilworth Wayne Woolley, associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for distinguished scientific achievement in 1947.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, was elected president of the association, succeeding James L. Rogers, of the Central Pharmacal Company, Seymour, Ind.

At the round table discussion, Harold D. Arneson, president of Abbott Laboratories International Corporation, presented the general facts and basic problems of the pharmaceutical drug trade with Latin American countries.

Asserting that the pharmaceutical industry has a brilliant opportunity for service in the countries of Latin America, Mr. Arneson pointed out that in 1947 the Latin countries accounted for 45 percent of the United States pharmaceutical exports.

Problems Facing Industry

"True, there are certain problems facing us today just as there always have been in the past and always will be in the future," he said. "Among those problems currently important are the unavailability of exchange in some countries, import licensing regulations, price control, conflicting local requirements, and a few isolated cases of unfair demands being made upon us by special groups. I am confident, however, that these problems will be resolved.

"Great opportunities for our industry lie in the years ahead. Traditionally, export-import activity rises after wars, and while later on it may be expected to level off, it will do so at a higher plateau than its earlier one—at least that is the lesson of history. You have seen that in the present post-war era, our business has already shown substantial gains; I believe that further increase is yet to come.

"Let me remind you that success in foreign trade, at least in Latin America, requires long-range planning. This is no activity for the man who wants to get in and get out, turning a fast dollar on a cash and carry operation. Nor is it a field for the faint-hearted—for those who will be swayed by every sensational rumor or minor political upset. But for the manufacturer who is willing to plan in terms of decades, to invest substantially of time and treasure and to plow back a portion of his profits for future growth, Latin America offers great opportunities and rich rewards."

Cuban Drug Trade

Dr. Luis A. Mestre presented the characteristics of the Cuban Drug trade and said that Cuba's per capita consumption of medicines is higher than in any other country of the world, not excluding the United States. He discussed operations of the industry in his country and listed some of the regulations with which any type of business has to comply. They were as follows:

"Employees cannot work over forty-four hours a week although they must be paid for forty-eight.

"Employees are entitled by law to one full month's vacation with pay for every

—Continued on page 60

Standard Chemical Elects A.H. Martin as President

Standard Chemical Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has appointed Arthur H. Martin president and managing director, to succeed K. S. Maclachlan, who has retired from active business. Mr. Martin has resigned as general manager of the agricultural chemicals and salt group of

Arthur H. Martin

Canadian Industries Limited to accept the post with Standard Chemical.

He started in the chemical industry in 1920 as a member of the sales staff of the Canadian Ammonia Company, Toronto, and shortly thereafter was transferred to the parent organziation, Michigan Ammonia Works, Detroit. When Canadian Industries Limited was formed in 1928, Canadian Ammonia Company was taken into the new organization and Mr. Martin returned to Canada. He has since held many positions with that organization, including that of assistant general manager of the chemical group.

Sherwin-Williams Names R.G. Landis to New Post

Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed R. G. Landis general supervisor of its technical operations on the Pacific Coast. In this capacity Mr. Landis, who is also director of the company's laboratory at Oakland, will be responsible for coordinating the activities of that laboratory and those at Los Angeles and Tacoma, Wash., with other laboratories throughout the country.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Pity the poor chemical executive who must come to Washington in these days of national defense preparation, European relief, material shortages, and the like. He is being treated by the government to another dose of alphabet soup the likes of which he experienced only during the height of the war.

There are no less than six—possibly seven—agencies of the government interested in his affairs from one angle or another—and in most cases these interests overlap somewhere along the line—not counting the old-line agencies with which he is familiar over years gone by, such as the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. While the trend in government reorganization is supposed to be in the direction of centralization, in the case of chemicals it appears to be going the opposite way.

In the Commerce department alone there are three separate offices that may be interested in the problems of Mr. Chemical Executive, depending upon how broadly it is defined, and if it happens to involve nitrogen, there are four. There is the Office of Domestic Commerce (ODC) that looks only at the domestic side of the picture. There is the Office of International Trade (OIT) that is interested only in the foreign angle. There is the Office of Industry Cooperation (OIC) that is concerned with domestic distribution. And finally, there is the Office of Materials Distribution (OMD) which in the case of nitrogen sees to it that we fulfill our export commitments.

If the problem of Mr. Executive also relates to exports under the European Recovery Program (ERP) he must direct his steps to the State department and visit with the International Resources Division (IRD), at least until the program gets set up and moving. Later he will be shunted off to the new Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) which is just now being organized by Paul G. Hoffman to handle ERP.

Before Mr. Executive returns home he

—Continued on page 36

American-Marietta Names Two as Vice-Presidents

The American-Marietta Company, paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturer, Chicago, has elected Irving H. Johnson and C. O. Johnson vice-presidents. The former is treasurer of the company and the latter is manager of its Texas division.

Irving H. Johnson joined the American-Marietta Company in 1935 as controller and was appointed treasurer in 1943. In addition to his other duties, he supervises operation of the Ottawa Paint Works, Ottawa, Canada, and the Pacific Chemical Company, Los Angeles.

C. O. Johnson joined the Sewall Paint & Varnish Company of Texas in 1926 and was subsequently named general manager of the company. When it was acquired by the American-Marietta Company in 1944, he was named general manager, which position he still holds.

Import

Many important basic raw materials, chemicals, and allied products are now available for shipment from various parts of the world to the U. S. A. If you are Unable to obtain what you need in the U. S., send us complete particulars as we can undoubtedly be of assistance to you in securing what you require.

Export

Few houses anywhere are so well equipped as we are for International trade in chemicals. Our 40 years of importing and exporting chemicals have made us familiar traders in world markets from Rio to Bombay, from London to Shanghai.

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South Charleston, West Virginia
"foremost American producer of Barium products"

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Export Sales Agents for
Barium Carbonate produced by
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORP.
Cartersville, Georgia
"manufacturers of Organic and Inorganic Chemicals"

•

Export Sales Agents for
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO.
Niagara Falls, New York
"chemicals from the salt of the earth"

•

Export Sales Agents for
THE SHEPHERD CHEMICAL CO.
Cincinnati 12, Ohio
"manufacturers of Driers for the Paint and Varnish Trade"

•

Export Inquiries solicited for the Products of
C. M. ARMSTRONG, INC.
New York, N. Y.
"lactic acid and lactates"

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Export Inquiries solicited for the Products of
WESTVACO CHLORINE PRODUCTS CORP.
New York, N. Y.

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PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
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A NEW PRICE LIST ON CHEMICALS

Included, among others, are the following:

Acetyl Chloride
Acid Sodium Pyrophosphate
Adhesives
Alumina
Alumina Hydrate
Aluminum Chloride
Aluminum Sulphate
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Bromide
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Silico Fluoride
Antimony Trichloride
Arsenic Trichloride
Baking Powder, Commercial
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Hydrate
Barium Nitrate
Barium Oxide
Barium Peroxide
Barium Sulphide
Barytes
Bentonite, Wyoming
Benzene Hexachloride
Benzoate of Soda
Benzoic Acid
Benzoic Anhydride
Benzoquinone
Benzotrichloride
Benzoyl Chloride
Benzyl Alcohol, Technical
Benzyl Chloride
Blanc Fixe
Bleaching Powder
Bromine
Calcium Hypochlorite
Calcium Lactate
Calcium Phosphate
Caprylyl Chloride
Ceramic Colors
Chloranisidine
Chlorinated Paraffin
Clays
Cobalt Salts
Copper Carbonate
Copper Driers
Copper Silico Fluoride
Crotonaldehyde
Cyclohexanol
DDT
Detergents
Dichlor Aniline
Dichlornitrobenzene
Dichloroethyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol
Dinitrochlorbenzene
Diphenylamine
Epsom Salts
Ethylene Dichloride
Ferro Phosphorus
Fur Fumigants
Gallic Acid
Glues
Grain Fumigants
Gypsum
Hexachlorbenzene C_6Cl_6
Hexaethyltetraphosphate
Hydrobromic Acid
Hydrogen Peroxide
Hydroquinone
Lactic Acid
Lactose
Lauryl Chloride
Lauryl Mercaptan
Lauryl Pyridinium Chloride
Linoleates & Liquid Driers
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Oxide
Magnesium Silico Fluoride
Meta-Nitro Benzoyl Chloride
Methyl Benzoate
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Cyclohexanol
Methyl Pentachlor Stearate
Metol
Mill Fumigants
Monochlorbenzene
Monochlor-toluene
Muriatic Acid
Naphthenates
Orthodichlorbenzene
Paradichlorbenzene
Para-nitro Benzoyl Chloride
Paste Driers
Penta Chloro phenol
Phenyl Iso cyanate
Phosphoric Acid
Phosphorus—Red Amphorous
Piperidine
Plaster
Potassium Bromide U.S.P.
Potassium Cyanide
Potassium Silico Fluoride
Propionyl Chloride
Pyrethrums
Pyrogallic Acid
Red Squill
Resinates
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Bisulphite
Sodium Bromide U.S.P.
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sodium Hyposulphite
Sodium Lactate
Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Nitrite
Sodium Perborate
Sodium Sulphite
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Sulphydrate
Sodium Thiosulphate
Soil Fumigants
Sulfur Colors
Sulfuric Acid
Sulfuryl Chloride
Sulphur Dichloride
Sulphur Monochloride
Tallate Soap
Tall Oil, (Crude & Refined)
Tannic Acid
Tetrahydrofurfuryl Oleate
Thionylchloride
Trichlorbenzene 1, 2, 4
Triethylene Glycol
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Waxes, Microcrystalline

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Sodium Ligninsulphonate

Chemical—Dispersing agent for various purposes.

Leather—Tanning agent.

Mechanical—Aid in grinding processes.

Miscellaneous—Dispersing agent for various uses in processing industries.

Power—Agent for treating boiled water.

Ingredient of boiler water compounds.

Sorbitan Monolaurate

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer for ethylcellulose.

Chemical—Emulsifying agent for various chemicals and in textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent in making, boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, sulphonated oils, emulsified fat-splitting, greasing, and lubricating compositions, emulsions of animal and vegetable fats, oils, and fatty acids, and of natural and synthetic waxes.

Food—Nontoxic emulsifier in food preparations.

Ink—Emulsifier and dispersing agent in inks.

Leather—Emulsifying agent in making hide-softening, dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous—Anticaking agent in the processing of materials and in various kinds of preparations.

Associate wetting agent in the processing of materials and in various kinds of preparations.

Emulsifying agent in making polishes and greasing and waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying agent in making waterproofing compositions.

Plasticizer for ethylcellulose.

Paper—Emulsifying agent in making sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Petroleum—Emulsifying agent in making preparations of mineral oils, kerosene, naphtha, in making soluble greases, solubilized mulsified oils and distillates, various textile oils, such as rayon oils.

Plastics—Plasticizer for ethylcellulose.

Pharmaceutical—Reputed useful in compounding and dispensing practice as nontoxic emulsifier and dispersing agent.

Soap—Emulsifying agent in making general detergents, hand-cleansing compositions, and textile soaps.

Textile—Emulsifying agent in making coating, sizing, washing, compositions, waterproofing, and waxing compositions, emulsified baths for degumming, boiling-off, and soaking silks, degreasing raw wool, and oil emulsions for various applications.

Sorbitan Monostearate

Cosmetic — Nontoxic emulsifier and thickener for creams, lotions, dressings, and other preparations.

Pharmaceutical—Claimed to be useful as a nontoxic emulsifier or thickener.

Soap—Nontoxic emulsifier and thickener in soaps, shampoos, shaving creams.

Tantalum Carbide

Metal-Working—Cutting edge in boring, finishing, reaming, and other machine tools.

Die metal in wire-drawing.

Material having hardness closely approaching the diamond.

Metal for making dies.

3:6:3′:6′-Tetrachlor-5:5′-dibrom-2:2′-dihydroxydiphenylmethane

Disinfectant—Claimed (Brit. 557097) as bactericide.

Insecticide and Fungicide — Claimed (Brit. 557097) as fungicide.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Lactate

Insecticide and Fungicide—Repellent (U.S. 2274267) for insects.

1:2:4-Trichlor-3:5-dinitrobenzene

Insecticide and Fungicide—New fungicide for clubroot on cabbage.

Uranium 233 Considered A 'Fissionable Material'

Pursuant to the atomic energy act, notice was given last week by the Atomic Energy Commission of intention to publish a determination that the isotope Uranium 233 is a material capable of releasing substantial quantities of energy through nuclear chain reaction of the material.

Section 5 (a) (1) of the act provides that any material as to which such a determination by the commission is made, and any material artificially enriched thereby, shall constitute a "fissionable material" within the meaning of the act.

AEC Acts to Expand Atomic Materials Output

The United States Atomic Energy Commission has established a three-point program to stimulate the discovery and production of domestic uranium by competitive enterprise. The program provides for:

1. Government guaranteed ten-year minimum prices for domestic refined uranium, high-grade uranium ores and mechanical concentrates.
2. A bonus of $10,000 for the discovery and production of high-grade uranium ores from new domestic deposits.
3. Government guaranteed three-year minimum prices for the low-grade carnotite-type and roscoelite-type uranium-vanadium ores of the Colorado plateau area and government operation of two vanadium-uranium plants in that area.

The commission said that the program would provide an opportunity for prospectors and mining companies to participate in the nation's atomic energy industry by exercise of their own initiative and with a profit incentive. "The interest and energies of individual prospectors, small operators and large mining companies are now required in the production of source materials for atomic energy," the commission said.

Textile Chemists Meet In Augusta Oct. 21-23

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its annual meeting in Augusta, Ga., on October 21 to 23. Preliminary plans for the technical program call for a general technical session on the afternoon of October 21 and group meetings of the hosiery group, the non-cellulose fibers group, the cellulosic fibers group and the auxiliaries and testing group on October 22.

NFA Urges House Approval Of National Fertilizer Lab

The house committee on agriculture has been urged by the National Fertilizer Association and Representative Everett Dirksen of Illinois to vote a favorable report on H. R. 4752 authorizing the establishment of a national fertilizer and soil fertility laboratory to conduct studies on improving the efficiency of production, distribution, application, and use of fertilizers and other soil-improving materials. The bill was introduced by Mr. Dirksen last December.

Speaking on behalf of NFA, Fred S. Lodge, assistant to the president of the association, pointed out to the committee that the bill has as its ultimate objective the improvement and maintenance of the nation's soil resources. He said:—

"The National Fertilizer Association has long recognized the need for continuing research into problems affecting the fertility of our soil and in particular problems involving the economic and efficient use of fertilizers. In spite of the extensive work already done and now being done along this line by the Department of Agriculture, state agricultural experiment stations and the fertilizer industry, there remain in this field many questions to which the answers are not known.

"Most of such questions are of national import, affecting the welfare of our people as a whole rather than as individuals. In view of the nature of the problems, their extent and their importance, we feel that research work relating to them is a proper activity for the Federal government. In the light of the fine past performances of the research agencies within the Department of Agriculture, we feel that this department is the proper agency to undertake such activities. We therefore endorse in general the objectives of the bill and the methods by which it is proposed to achieve them."

Mr. Dirksen was the only other witness to testify. Representative Robert Jones of Alabama plans to file a statement with the

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Britton Succeeds Fisher As President of Enjay

John A. Britton, jr., has been elected president of Enjay Company, chemical products marketing affiliate of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. He succeeds H. W. Fisher. O. V. Tracy, assistant manager of Esso's chemical products department, has been elected a director of Enjay, succeeding Dr. H. G. Burks, jr.

John A. Britton, jr.

Mr. Britton, who was associated with Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and affiliated companies for twenty-seven years, joined Enjay when it was organized last year as vice-president in charge of sales of synthetic rubber and oil additives.

Mr. Fisher, general manager of East Coast manufacturing and manager of the chemical products department of Esso, will continue as an Enjay director. Mr. Tracy joined the research department of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana in 1930, and until recently was manufacturing coordinator for synthetic rubbers, alcohols, additives and other chemicals for Esso.

Guggenheim Memorial Grants 112 Awards

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial has granted fellowship awards totaling $300,000 to 112 American and Canadian artists and students. Among the recipients of the awards are:—

Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for studies of the economics of inflationary conditions; Dr. John P. Millers, associate professor of economics, Yale University, for the preparation of a book on the theory of markets and prices; Dr. Richard T. Arnold, professor of organic chemistry, University of Minnesota, for researches in the field of stereochemistry.

Also, Dr. Michael Peech, professor of soil science, Cornell University, for studies in the field of soil chemistry and of soil-plant relationships; Dr. Paul A. Giguere, professor of physical chemistry, Laval University, Quebec, for investigations of the molecular structure of hydrogen peroxide by the spectroscopic method; Dr. Lawrence R. Blinks, director, Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, for a study of the photochemistry of the red algal pigment, phyco-erythrin; Dr. Erwin Chargaff, associate professor of biochemistry, Columbia University, for research on the chemistry of lipoproteins and nucleoproteins and their role in cellular structure and specificity; and Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty, biologist, Pasadena, Calif., for studies of the evolution and genetics of the nematodes of the order Rhabdtida.

Cereal Chemists to Hear Keynote Address by Rummell

L. L. Rummell, dean of the college of agriculture, Ohio State University, will make the keynote address at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Association of Cereal Chemists, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 23 to 29. In addition to his duties at the university, Mr. Rummell is director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and has been in charge of agricultural relations for the Kroger Company, Cincinnati, for the past seven years.

No.E. Wood Utilization Council Meets Sept. 17

The Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, New Haven, Conn., will hold a conference on bark, its chemistry and utilization, in Boston on September 17. The conference, to be held in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will feature specialists on the chemistry and industry aspects of bark and will include contributions from research institutions and industry.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio May 23-28.

American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Shirley-Savoy hotel, Denver, Colo., April 26-29.

American Chemical Society, Chicago, April 19-23.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Management Association, Packaging Exposition, Cleveland, O., April 26-30.

American Plant Food Council, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-16.

American Society of Brewing Chemists, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 28-May 1.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Spice Trade Association, Astor hotel, New York, May 3-5.

American Tung Oil Association, Gulfport, Miss., April 29-30.

American Water Works Association, Atlantic City, N. J., May 3-7.

Animal Health Institute, St. Paul, Minn., April 19-20.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 28.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 26-29.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.

Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 23-26.

Independent Petroleum Association, Tulsa, Okla., April 26-27.

International Congress of Analytical Chemistry, Utrecht, Netherlands, June 1-3.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-23.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

United States Brewers Foundation, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 5-7.

LEAD SALTS

3 Baker SALES LEADERS

If you use Lead Salts in your manufacturing or processing—remember Baker is in a unique position to supply your needs. Here are three Baker Sales Leaders known for uniform quality.

LEAD NITRATE TECHNICAL

Baker's Lead Nitrate comes to you month after month in fine crystal form, chemically uniform and non-packing. The color is white. A special Baker process makes possible the exceptionally high purity in regard to iron.

LEAD ACETATE TECHNICAL

Baker's Lead Acetate Technical is available in five physical forms: crystal, small crystal, coarse powder, granular and powder. Sizes of large crystals are: 1" to 1½" on the average; small crystals are ½" and less. Baker's Lead Acetate is colorless and free-flowing. It is exceedingly low in Cl, NO_3, Fe and Cu.

LEAD PEROXIDE TECHNICAL assay 88½ to 90½%

Baker's Lead Peroxide Technical is a fine powder and very uniform in texture. The color is also exceptionally uniform being a light chocolate shade. Where a low water soluble material is required this product has wide appeal.

Samples and prices on any one or all three Lead Salts will be gladly forwarded upon request. Address your letter direct to J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO., Executive Offices, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED · FINE · INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

April 16, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .13
5 and 16 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms.....lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l......lb. .22 - —
l.c.l......lb. .23 - .26
kgs......lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E......lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E......lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E......lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. .61 - —
bbls. works.....lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works.lb. .75 - —
fib., dms., works.....lb. .67 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works.....lb. 1.02 - —
fib., dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd......lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd......lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald...lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms......lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms......lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs......lb. .54 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms......lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs......lb. .47 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls...
100 lbs. 3.73 - 4.08
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works
100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.07 - 11.00
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted.
lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..
kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs......lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .51 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs......lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs......lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.22

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs.,
c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..
ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk.....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.

Bruener's, bbls......lb. 1.22 - 1.34

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots......lb. 12.00 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms......lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms......lb. 6.00 - 6.50

Capric, tech., dms......lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms......lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms......lb. .35½- .36½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. 21¾ Nom.
l.c.l.....lb. .22½- .23½
Cinnamic, refd., bots......lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Acid, citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls...lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l......lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs......lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l......lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs......lb. .26½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l......lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs......lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .65
Cocoanut oil, dist., dms......lb. .33 - .33½
Corn oil, s.d., dms......lb. .22 - .23
Cottonseed, dist., dms......lb. .22 - .23
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.
gal. 1.48 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - 1.64
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.42 - 1.55
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal. .99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles...gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles...gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .85 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .83 - .90
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F, bbls., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Folic, bots......gm. 2.00 - 2.10
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .14½
90% cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms......lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls......lb. 1.03 - 1.07
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots......lb. .28 - .31
dms......lb. .14 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys......lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys......lb. 2.85 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E......lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E......lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots......lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works.lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, steel dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12½- —
60%, steel dms., works.....lb. .13½- —
70%, steel dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis.
lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns......lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - —
L, bbls., works.....lb. .73 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more.
lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more.
lb. .17¾- —
10 or less.....lb. .18¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31¾- .32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44% bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys......lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys......lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls......lb. .70 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms......lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms......lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms......lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms......lb. .3500- .3550
Maleic, powd., dms......lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs......lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 90%, dms...lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls......lb. .21½- .23½
Monosulphonic, bbls......lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works.
100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra
lb .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —

Acid, myristic, dist., dms......lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurents).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winthers, dms......lb. .73 - .76
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works...
100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra.
lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½- .14⅛
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms......lb. .21½- 21⅝
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns......lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks.
lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms......lb. .20¾- .21¼
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots......lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald...
100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.
100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....
100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. cbys., c.l...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .13
70-lb. cbys......lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .13
dilut., 10% cbys. djns......lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, bgs......lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls......lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls......lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms......lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms......lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sa'ts).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.54 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l......lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l......lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 - .72
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .23
Stearic, double pressed, bgs......lb. .33 - .34
single pressed, bgs......lb. .32½- .33
triple pressed, bgs......lb. .37½- .38¼
Succinic, bbls......lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.
100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms......lb. .24¾- .25¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms......lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms......lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms......lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
dms......lb. .44 - .45
kgs......lb. .42½- —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 7.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls......lb. .62 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb .20 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots......lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.65 - —

Acacia—Alcohol, Salicyl

Aconite leaves, bls......lb .60 - .65
Root, bls......lb. .90 - .95
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots......oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots......oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works.....lb. .20½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls......lb. .60 - .65
Agar.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Agaric, white, bls......lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls......lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls....lb. 2.72 - 2.75
powd., bbls......lb. 2.77 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls......lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l......lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd......lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss...lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss...lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns......lb. .72 - .80
dms......lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E......lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E......lb. .32 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E......lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E......lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E......lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt alld. E......lb. .17 - —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West. ½c per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .12 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd......lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd......lb. .10½- .12
tertiary, dms., c.l......lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms......lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works......lb. .27 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cns., 1,000 lbs...lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Cinnamic, bots......lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R...gal. .99½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.03½- 1.08¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .92½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.09
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.09
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Miss. R..gal. .98 - .98¼
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.02 - 1.07
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal 1.05 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .92 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. 1.00½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04½- 1.09½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .93½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- 14⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - 15⅛
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - 13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd......lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal.1.8.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.1.8.14 -1.8.19
tanks, same basis.....gal.1.8.03 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis.
gal.1.9.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.1.9.11 -1.9.16
tanks, same basis.....gal.1.9.00 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd......gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd......gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd......gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots......lb. 5.50 - —
Phenylethyl, dms......lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

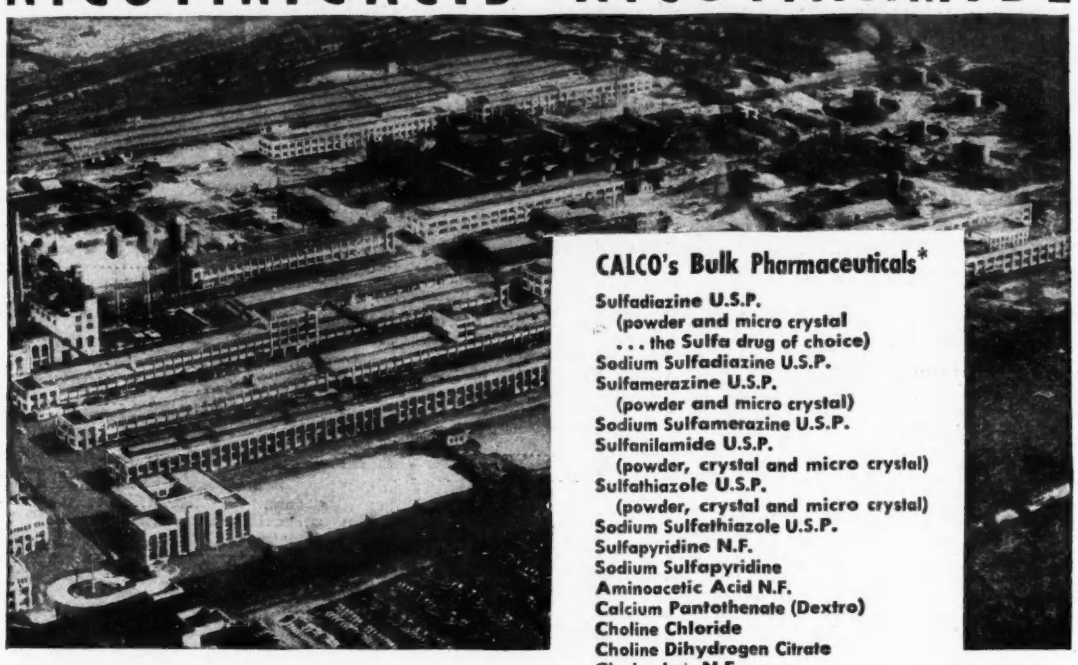
Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Apomorphine

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .12½- .13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....m. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. .....lb. .63 - .64
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. .....lb. .35 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 52.00 -56.00
l.c.l., works .....ton. 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al (Al_2O_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point....lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .52½- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. ..lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. .....lb. .38 - .43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms....lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20½- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton. 61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton. 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars .....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dru s.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1....lb. .21¼- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton. 50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .39¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd or frt .alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. .....lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star .....lb. .14¾- .15
Cyprus, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .22½
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb 2.27 - 3.35
dms. .....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¾- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz. 23.20 -23.70

NICOTINIC ACID • NICOTINAMIDE



NICOTINIC ACID AND NICOTINAMIDE are members of the Vitamin B Complex sometimes described as Vitamin PP, and are recognized as specific in the prevention and treatment of pellagra. Appropriate doses cause a rapid disappearance in alimentary, dermal, mental and other manifestations characteristic of the disease. Both these compounds play an intermediate roll in carbohydrate metabolism and it is believed that they are closely associated with other deficiency states of the Vitamin B Complex. It is almost a universal practice to include Nicotinic Acid or Nicotinamide in Vitamin B Complex products and multi-vitamin preparations.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division
North American Cyanamid, Limited
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal ... the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy; the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

For Immediate Shipment

ANILINE OIL
ETHYL ACETATE 95-98%
NAPHTHALENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PENTAERYTHRITOL
TETRACHLORETHANE

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Archil Extract—Blue, Soda

Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. 22 - 23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 20.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. 16 - 17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb No stocks
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 3D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.68.50 - —
GD, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton.21.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis, ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27.00 - —

Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs. mines..ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms.....lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton.74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. 25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb .10 - .10½
kgs. .....lb. 12½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton.19.00 - —
93.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)

Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls .....lb. .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms .....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .35¾ .42¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26½- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27½- —
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. .....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms .....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .30
l.c.l., works .....lb. .29½- .32
Benzoate, fib dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Biotin, cryst. .....gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.00 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0732- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1123- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton.26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.90.60 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.93.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .80 - —

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Photo courtesy Cambridge Glass Co.

HF
hydrofluoric acid

Glass factories everywhere use Pennsalt hydrofluoric acid . . . and have found that it fulfills exacting requirements . . . from etching precision glass medical instruments to frosting, polishing and etching fine decorative glassware.

Pennsalt HF acid is furnished in strengths of 30%, 52%, 60%, 70% and 80% for domestic users. Strengths above 60% shipped in steel containers. Lower strengths in rubber drums. Write for full details. Heavy Chemicals Division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Photo courtesy Cambridge Glass Co.

OTHER
PENN SALT
PRODUCTS
for the glass industry
Ammonium Bifluoride
Aluminum Hydrate Ferric Chloride
Kryolith (Natural Greenland Cryolite)
Muriatic, Nitric, Sulfuric Acids
Salt Cake

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - 29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - 29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb 2.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bucco leaves, bls.....lb 11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos bgs., E works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - 18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - 56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.119.20 -119.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.98.20 -98.50
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb 16 - 23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al.
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02¾- .03
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works.. lb. .05¾- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .05¼- .05½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- .05¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - 11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .80 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - 36
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, frt., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns .....lb 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes cs., dlvd .....lb 1.76 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms 100 lbs or more. lb 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more... lb 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
imported, bleached, bls.....lb .70 - .88
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1 000.000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..unit 11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -90.00
delivered .....ton.102.00 -109.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars. ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.30.00 -50.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns .....lb. .85 - .90
USP, bbls. .....lb. .58 - .65
cns .....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6lb. dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars .....lb 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
5% Cd, dms., dlvd.....lb. .28¾- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo75.00 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30

Blue, Ultramarine—Caramel Coloring

Calcium phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate precip., 5.6% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphine 70%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70% bgs c.l. works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb. .59 - .60
Calcium strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor natural: .....lb. No stocks.
synth tech bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran. powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., kgs. .....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., kgs. .....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF VIII, cns.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls .....gal 1.25 - —

BETANAPHTHOL

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

DIMETHYLANILIN

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

METATOLUENEDIAMINE

ANILIN OIL

DINITROANILIN

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

FORMIC ACID 85%

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

ATABRINE TABLETS

TRICHLORETHYLENE

DIRECT BLACK

SULPHUR BLACK

Distributors of:

RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES* FOR HYDROGENATION OF OILS

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*Patented

THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
Seymour, Conn.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Phone: MU 6-3600

Caraway Seed—Clover Tops

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - 19
Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
medium, cs.....lb 1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, cryst., research grade, tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb. .67½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works. lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units, per gram., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units per gram, bots., works..lb. .85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .39 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. 09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .32 - .34
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs or more same basis..lb. 34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .29 - .32
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more lb. 36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls lb. 60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. 18 18½
thinquill, bls.....lb 60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb .11 - 11½
broken, bls.....lb 07½- 08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. 12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
medium, bls.....lb .40 - .41
thin, bls.....lb .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .21 - 21½
Cassia fistula bskts.....lb .25 - .26
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton.170.00 - —
Siam, c.i.f. Pacific coast.long ton.180.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39 00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. 68 - 70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .28½- .29
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
futures, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb 36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis....lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, tns, c.l., frt. alld..lb 47 —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 35 - 39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 54 - 59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb 52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb 53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works..lb 49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb 50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. 53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. 54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb 51 - 57
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. 52 - 58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. 57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb 58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 56 - 61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb 47 - 51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb 61 - 66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1 25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb 70 - 72
Oxide optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb 2 25 - —
kgs., 100 lb lots, works.....lb 1 75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 02¾- 05½
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb 04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40 00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32 50 -40 00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ton 30 00
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1 50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54 50 -55 50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton 50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works..... ton 39.50 -43.50
bgs. extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45 50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 -60 00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow powd., bbls.....lb 06 - 07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0495- —
tanks .....lb. .0390- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works .....ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9 50 10 00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 15 00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Baltimore, Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.....ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. 45 - 50
Hydrate, jars .....lb. .90 - 95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works. lb. 07 - 12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - 15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs 3.75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. 20 - 23
USP, dms.....lb. 30 - 33
Chloro-o-toluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. 50 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. 82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots. lb.12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb.14.75 -15.55
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Sulfate, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - 27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls.....lb. 54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-lb., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works 4.20 4.30
Aldehyde cbys., cns., dms.....lb. 82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls..... lb. 34 - 35
scrub .....lb. 33 - 34
Citral, dms., cns.....lb 3.75 - 5.00
Citric, USP, cts, dms .....lb 2.75 —
Citrus, cts, dms.....lb 4.85 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bls .....lb. 10½- .11

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EASY TO DESTROY

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ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

formerly NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION

TELEPHONE MU 6-1990 441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1910

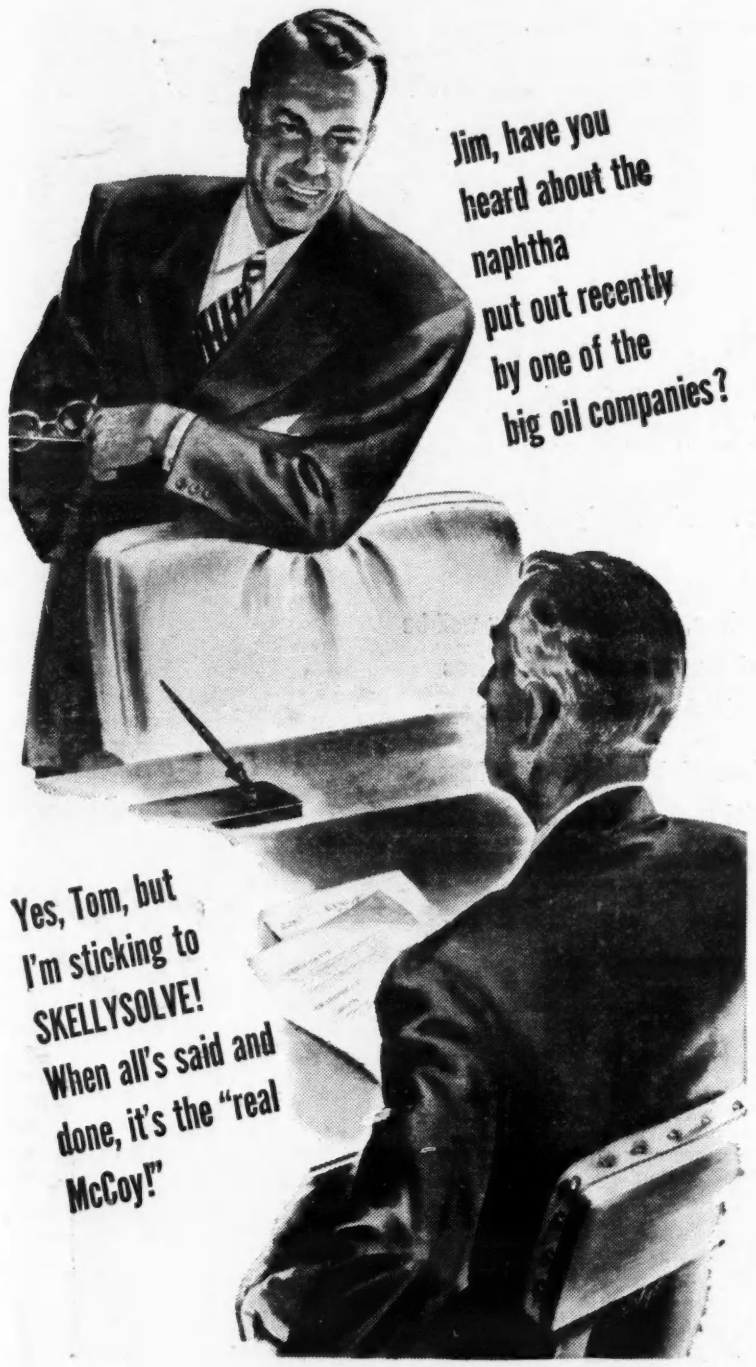
CABLE: *Encofan New York or Neuberg New York*

Coaltar—Diethylaminoethanol

Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.38 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .60¾- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .69½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .65½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve, or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .91 - .92
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt ald.lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.310.00 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.316.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, future. lb. .07 - .07½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.53 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.58 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.89 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E...ton.82.00 -83.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots....lb. .36 - .36¼
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .21½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .29 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% gms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .07 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.64 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.79 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.48 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.23 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .11c5- 11S5
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton 62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .73 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dibutylmetaphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Dibutylparaphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, flb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .26 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .33 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, flb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .33½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31½- .33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½- .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —


Jim, have you heard about the naphtha put out recently by one of the big oil companies?
Yes, Tom, but I'm sticking to SKELLYSOLVE! When all's said and done, it's the "real McCoy!"

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: There *must* be a reason for the wide and growing preference that purchasing agents, chemists, superintendents and managers have for SKELLYSOLVE. They *know* they can't go wrong by ordering SKELLYSOLVE for their operations. Why? Because SKELLYSOLVE'S unvarying high quality, dependability, purity, and economy are *proved!*

Skelly Oil Company *pioneered* the large scale production of the hexane, heptane, and octane type naphthas from natural gas . . . began back in 1930. A development that has provided special industrial naphthas with a quality exceeding anything ever known in the petroleum industry before.

High-quality SKELLYSOLVE has enabled the rubber, oil and fat, ink and other industries to save money, improve operations, and produce better products. For proof of this, consider the fact that numerous plants have switched to SKELLYSOLVE from the competitive naphthas or solvents they were using—and that more plants are changing to SKELLYSOLVE every day.

Yes, SKELLYSOLVE is giving more satisfactory results in more and more industrial operations. Remember this when you hear of other naphthas claimed to be "just as good as" or even "better than" SKELLYSOLVE. Remember that, when all is said and done, SKELLYSOLVE is the "real McCoy"!

Skellysolve

SKELLY

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Diethylanilin dms .....lb. 48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.
E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works...lb. No prices
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. .....kilo.330.00 - —
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.18.00 -19.00
powd., bots. .....gram. 1 25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1 05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light bbls., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers .....lb. 1 05 - 1 40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works....lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. .....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., divd .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .26 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .86½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .86½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .85½- —
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - —
ref. 10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½- 48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - .25¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald....lb. .50 -
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - .17
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. .....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. .....lb. .26¾- —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms.....lb. .17½- .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works.lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .423 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .433 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .408 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd. .....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .38 - .51
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - .54
N. Y. whse.....gal. .53 - .58
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.....lb. .48 - .61
dms .....lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls. .....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .37
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bbls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.63.00 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs..... No stocks

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.19.25 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 6.60 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.19.25 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.55 - —
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 7, cns.....lb.12.45 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.16.85 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.20.15 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb.20.70 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.11.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.11.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.
Scarlet, chromotrope, MOO.....lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo, conc. .....lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 1.09 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .70 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .98 -1.05
tanners, bbls .....lb. 05½- 07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb 60 - 65
Elecampane root, bls .....lb 35 - 40
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. 35 - 36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - 56
select, bndls .....lb 55 - 56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots .....oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls. .....lb. 20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. ea. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.....oz. 60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. 57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz 38 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram .60 - .70

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots .....oz 60 00 -61 00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works .....lb. 095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., divd.....lb. .81 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 12¼- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. 06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. 04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. 98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns.lb. .74 - .89
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —

NATURAL
SYNTHETIC
CSC PROCESSES
CSC SERVICE
NEW OR IMPROVED PRODUCTS—LOWERED COSTS
RIBOFLAVIN
LEATHER
LACQUERS
TEXTILES
RUBBER
PENICILLIN
ANTI-FREEZE COMPOUNDS
COSMETICS & PERFUMES
PLASTICS
2+2=200
ARITHMETIC OF NATIONAL PROGRESS
Two basic processes, natural and synthetic, plus CSC's plant facilities and technical "know how," equal more than two hundred fine chemicals for home, factory, farm and hospital.
From ten CSC plants across the nation come such familiar products as anti-freeze, penicillin, dry ice, riboflavin, and insecticides—as well as essential chemical ingredients of rubber, lacquer, cosmetics, dyes, plastics, and textiles.
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS Corporation
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Ethyl Acetate—Glycerin

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18½- .18¾
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 56½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. 60½ 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb 36 .40
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. 60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Formate, cns., lb., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
dms., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
Ethyl formate, dms.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M 2, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose 5lb dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldietuanolamine, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .80 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz. 11.65 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works. ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works. ton 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. 15 - 15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb 10 - 10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
futures, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works...lb. 13½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. 14½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.34.00 35.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.....lb 24 25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.160.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.170.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.135.00 Nom.
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb 35 - 36
blonde, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Husks, bgs.....lb 80 - 85
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines. ton.45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton.40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton.38.50 - —
Fluorspar, washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0695- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0745- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0580- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0420- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0445- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb. .0400- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines.....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. 29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. 30½- —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

G

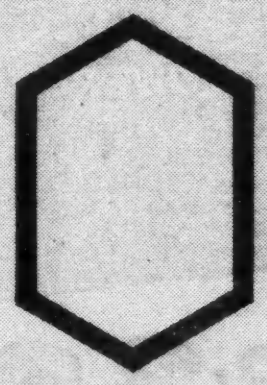
G salt, bbls.....lb. 55 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - 18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - 23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.. gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .105 - .1225
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks. gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks..gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. 35 - 40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20¼
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¼
No. 3, futures.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate)
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .25 - .26
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .25
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks.....lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .41¼
tanks.....lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks.....lb. .39¾- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .39¾- .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. .39¾- .40¾

New Intermediate for Organic Synthesis

Suggested for the manufacture of condensation products for use in tanning and as emulsifying and wetting agents

N,N-Di (BETA HYDROXYETHYL) ANILINE

$N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$



Mol. Wt: 181 MP: 52° C min
Color: light gray
Distillation Range: 165-175° C at 2 mm

SOLUBILITY at 20° C	
Water	3.3%
Ethyl Alcohol	completely miscible
Benzene	completely miscible
Diethyl Ether	23%
Petroleum Ether	insoluble

N,N-Di (Beta Hydroxyethyl) Aniline, now available in commercial quantities for the first time, offers many interesting possibilities as an intermediate in organic synthesis.

This chemical compound shows the typical properties of tertiary amines, including all the possible substitution reactions.

Because of the presence of the hydroxyl groups on the alkyl chains, unusual solubility characteristics are imparted to the various derivatives of N,N-Di (Beta Hydroxyethyl) Aniline. In addition, esterification and etherification of these hydroxyl groups are also possible.

This intermediate should be of particular interest to manufacturers of condensation products for use in tanning and, also, as emulsifying and wetting agents.

SEND FOR SAMPLE

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures. lb. .30 - .31
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.30 - 6.55
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1 90-95%, bgs., etns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .16½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .18 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .17 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .36½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .37½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

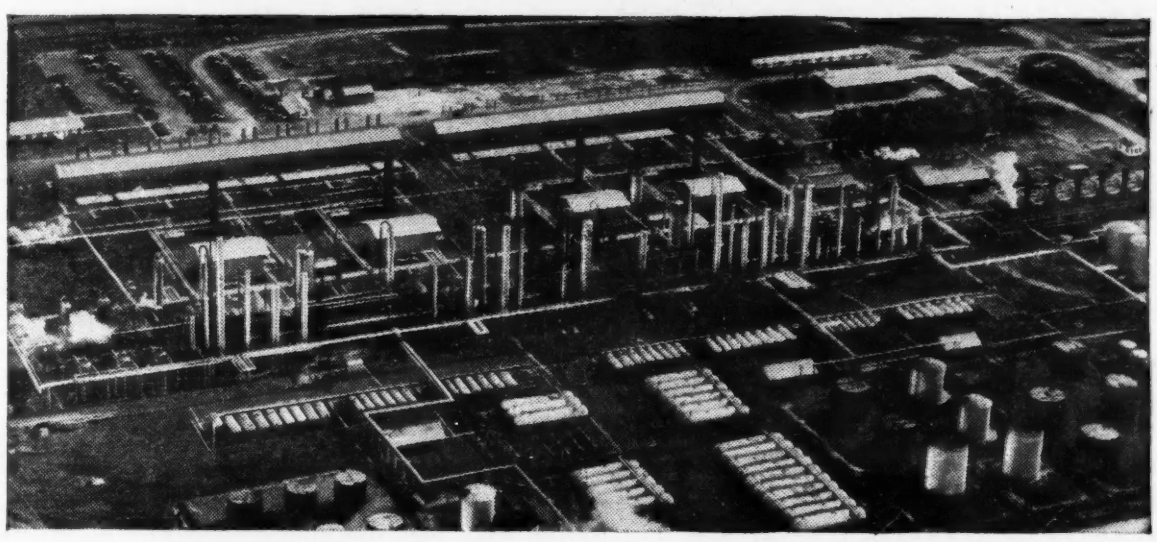
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .32 - .38½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.70 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Macassar DBB, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
MA, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
loba C, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15½
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .25 - .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .48
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls.
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .43½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40

LOOK TO CELANESE



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IN GREATER VOLUME

Look to Celanese as a dependable source of supply for your chemical requirements. A leading producer of Formaldehyde, Acetaldehyde and Acetic Acid, Celanese is also producing Methanol, Acetone, n-Propyl and iso-Propyl Alcohols in addition to other related organic compounds.

More than fifteen years of Celanese research in the field of petroleum chemistry have provided the Celanese Chemcel plant, at Bishop, Texas, with a high degree of flexibility in the production of organic chemicals from petroleum natural gases.

This flexibility has enabled Celanese to meet the constantly changing needs of chemical markets for basic organic chemicals and important new compounds.

New chemicals are continuously being developed in the extensive Celanese laboratories. Specifications on new products as well as data on a regular list of Celanese* organic chemicals are available on request. CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese* Chemicals

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ACIDS • SOLVENTS • GLYCOLS • KETONES • PLASTICIZERS

Hydrogen Peroxide—Lime, Hydrated

Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50

Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44¼- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns.....lb.12.50 -16.40
beta, cns.....lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns.....lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.75 - 4.90
powd., bgs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb. .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l. bbls, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb. .69 - .72
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .85 - —
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Iron sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech, (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. 09¼- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms..lb .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .52

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .35 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks... gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .1115- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .23½- —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21½- —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .24½- .25
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, good, bls..lb. .07 - .07½
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .12 - .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .06 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .20½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½- .25½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. basis
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13% bbls.....lb. .43½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1750- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis ...lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.20.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.20.35 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
ton lots.....lb. .50 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.....lb. .14 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¼- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —

of Emulsol Surface Active Food Materials

Whatever your needs, whatever your particular problem, there's an Emulsol Surface Active Food Material to assist you. Versatility, quality and satisfaction are the cornerstones of the Emulsol Corporation.

Some typical products:

Frozen Specialty Egg Products — Controlled pack to your specifications.

High Foaming Odorless Albumen Z — The latest advance in the dried Albumen field.

Emcol MS — Glyceryl monostearate—high monoester non self-emulsifying type.

Emargol — Ester type margarine emulsifier and anti-spatterer.

Emcol 14 — Polyglyceryl ester — emulsifier, anti-foamer, baking texturizer.

And the finest "know-how" technical service. Send us your problem on your letterhead and, at no cost to you, we will send you the most effective answer.

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PARADI-CHLOROBENZINE

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FIBRE DRUMS
200 LBS. NET WEIGHT

Available in All Standard Screen Sizes

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ORTHODI-CHLOROBENZINE

Shipped in tank cars, tank wagons and 550 lb. net weight steel drums

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SULFURIC ACID

1. STANDARD GRADES
   60° Baume
   66° Baume
   98% H_2SO_4
2. DIAMOND GRADE
   66° Baume
3. ELECTROLYTE
   Sp. Gr. 1.835

PACKING: TANK CARS, TANK TRUCKS, STEEL DRUMS—Net Weight 750 lbs.
CARBOYS: 13 gal. and 6½ gal.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

NITRIC ACID

TECHNICAL GRADE

36° Baume
38° Baume
40° Baume
42° Baume

PACKING: TANK CARS, TANK WAGONS
CARBOYS: 13 gal. and 6½ gal.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.

Chemicals and Allied Products

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Acetate

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Farnams, Mass..ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12 25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .31 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills. ton.65.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06 - .06⅝
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06⅝
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- .06⅝
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08¾- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25 50 -38.00

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28¼- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs .....lb. 1.38 - 1.42
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
broken, futures .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .20½- — sticks, cs. .....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.50.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalan, Wash..ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.74 75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton.77 00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib, dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .44¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.....lb. .45¾- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton.63.00 - —
Sulphate, industrial grade, 80%, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East....ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.40 - 8.50
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Mercury iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quiuksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. 77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - —
synthetic, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
Hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99% dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

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Chemicals for Industrial Progress . . . from Petroleum

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

BARTER

World currency restrictions and the scarcity of dollars abroad have increasingly become a brake on international trade, so much so, that a large percentage of business is being offered and consummated on a barter or compensation basis.

BIDDLE SAWYER CORPORATION, with its many branch offices and agents throughout the world, has been importing and exporting PHARMACEUTICALS, FINE and HEAVY CHEMICALS, GUMS, OILS, WAXES, BOTANICALS, SPICES and ALLIED PRODUCTS for over eighty years. BIDDLE SAWYER CORPORATION has, therefore, had extensive experience with barter transactions insofar as we are in a position to use products from practically every country in the world for distribution in the United States or other dollar areas. Further on this thought, we naturally are also in a position, in many cases, to use foreign currencies in these countries to make our purchases.

Undoubtedly many firms both small and large have been approached with barter deals which they have hesitated to enter into because they have no means of distribution for the goods offered in exchange for their American Products. We would be pleased to offer our services and advice to reputable concerns who are faced with such problems, if they deal in whole or in part with the above-mentioned products in which we specialize.

BIDDLE SAWYER CORPORATION
62 West 47th Street New York 19, N. Y.
Telephone: Longacre 4-4510

Branch Offices: Biddle Sawyer & Co., Ltd., London — Biddle Sawyer (India), Ltd. (Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon) — Biddle-Propac, Rio de Janeiro — Biddle-Plata, Buenos Aires.

Methyl Acetoacetate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..gal. .53¾- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E....gal. .57 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E....gal. .44¼- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .46½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works. lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., divd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., divd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. .....lb. 37.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .55
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs .....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.42 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.52 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.57 - —
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, divd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, divd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, divd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works....lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.lb. 07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E. lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .17¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- .45¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .42 - .48
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 2,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. .37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .08¼
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½- .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls .....lb. 12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb..... 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source..lb. .11½- .12
Oriental, bgs. .....lb. .07¼- .07¼
new crop futures, source....lb. .07½- .08
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .15 - .15½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock, ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .07¼
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10¼- .11
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .10
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works..kilo. 9.00 - —
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .11
tanks .....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

You just can't keep a customer's nose out of your business—because the sense of smell is a basic and important influence in his preferences for one product against another.

Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect perfumes or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is send us a sample of what you make—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

Aromatic Chemicals
Perfume Oils

1923 • 1948 A Quarter Century of Achievement

Deodorizing Chemicals
Essential Oils

FELTON Quality

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
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Branches in BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO MONTREAL • TORONTO

If these products smell better—
They'll sell better.

PLASTICS • LEATHERS
TEXTILES • PAINTS
INKS • PAPER
RUBBER ITEMS

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 4.20 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, I, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .59 - .60
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
futures.....lb. .60 - .61
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. 12 13

O

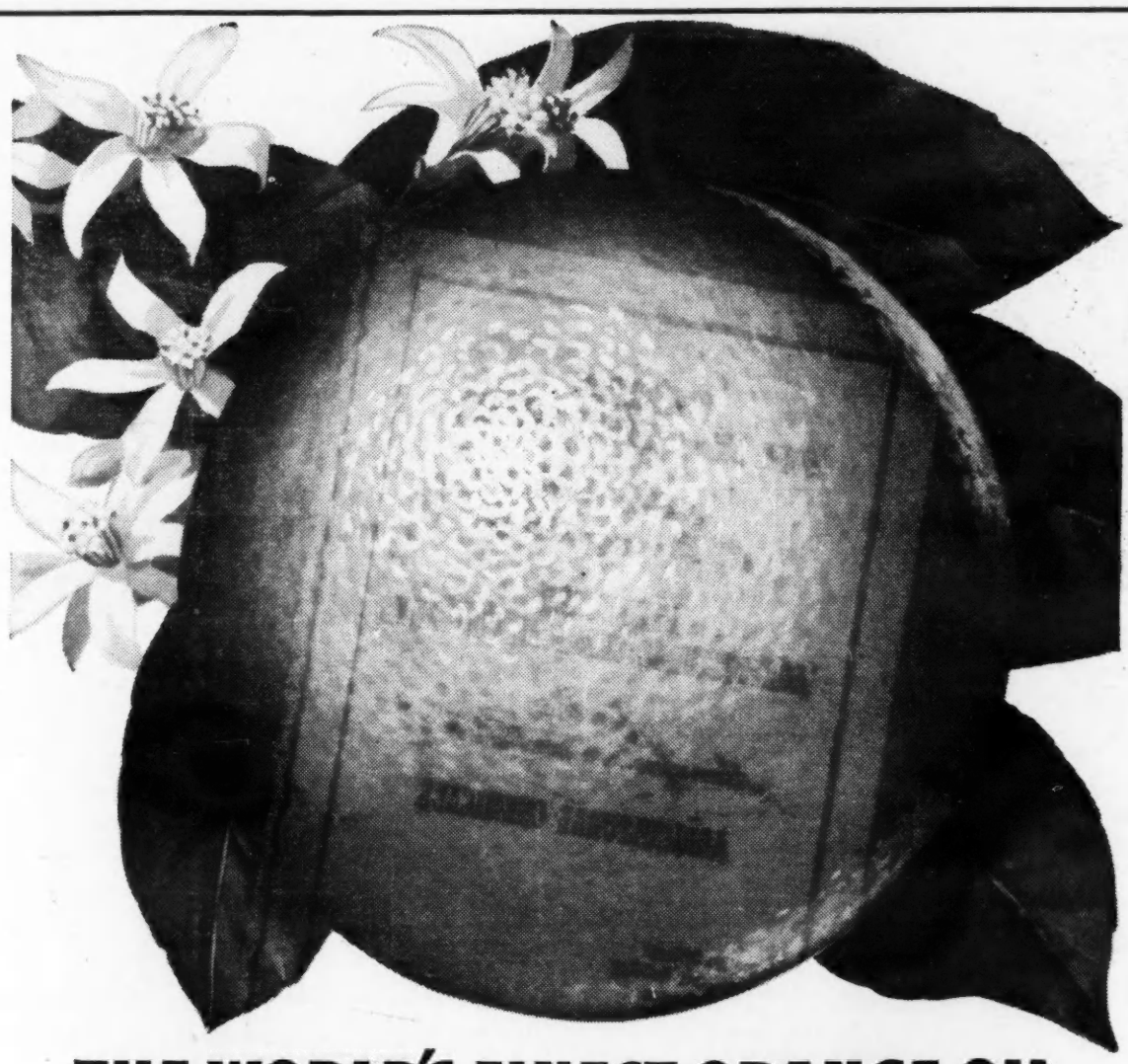
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb 110.00 200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .28 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone dms., works.....gal .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Calamus, cns.....lb 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .46
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 6.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l.....lb. .28 - .28½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
tanks.....lb. .24 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
tanks.....lb. .27 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .26½- —
tanks.....lb. .26 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .14 - .14½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb .65 - .95
dms.....lb. .58 - .86
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - -
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.40.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle.....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .85 - —
Java, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .26 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .25 - —
refined, Cocoun type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.55 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.34.00 -38.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .33 Nom.
Costus, bots.....oz.42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works...lb. .29 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .35½- —
tankcars.....lb. .34 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.....lb. .85 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .29 - .32
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .37½
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .41½- .42
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms.. 1,000,000 units. .37 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .44
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Oil, ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Calif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 2.60
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .28 - .28½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .29½- .30
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.35 -12.50
imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease)
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.75 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Russian, 25-lb.....lb 11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns.....lb 1.75 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina.....lb. 3.25 - 4.35
terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.70
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2900- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2890- .3040
tankcars.....lb. .2780- —
tankwagon.....lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .2410- .2450

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - 22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - 19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - 38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - 12
red 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.20 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2380- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15° dms.....lb .44 - .44½
20°, dms.....lb .42 - .42½
30°, dms.....lb. .39 - .39½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.187.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb 4.75 - 8.75

Nitrogen Solution—Oil, Peanut

Oil, ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l.....lb 24½- —
tanks.....lb 23 - —
Oleo, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.35 - 4.40
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.40 - 4.50
Moroccan, dms., same basis...gal. 4.00 - 4.10
foots, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars.....lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.....lb No stocks
l.c.l.....lb No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb No stocks
l.c.l.....lb No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb 80 - 1.25
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80 00 -137 00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal 10 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.10.75 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .29½- .30
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E....lb .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. East.....lb. .34 Nom.



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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, Pennyroyal—Paracymene

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns..lb. No stocks
imported, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .65 - .69
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .66 - .70
ex whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .75 - .79
tanks, works, South.....gal. .55 - .60
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans..lb. 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb cans.....lb 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .13½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon.....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30½- .31
Red, single dist., dms.....lb .25¾- .26¾
tanks.....lb. .24½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .28¼- .29¼
tanks.....lb. .27 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —

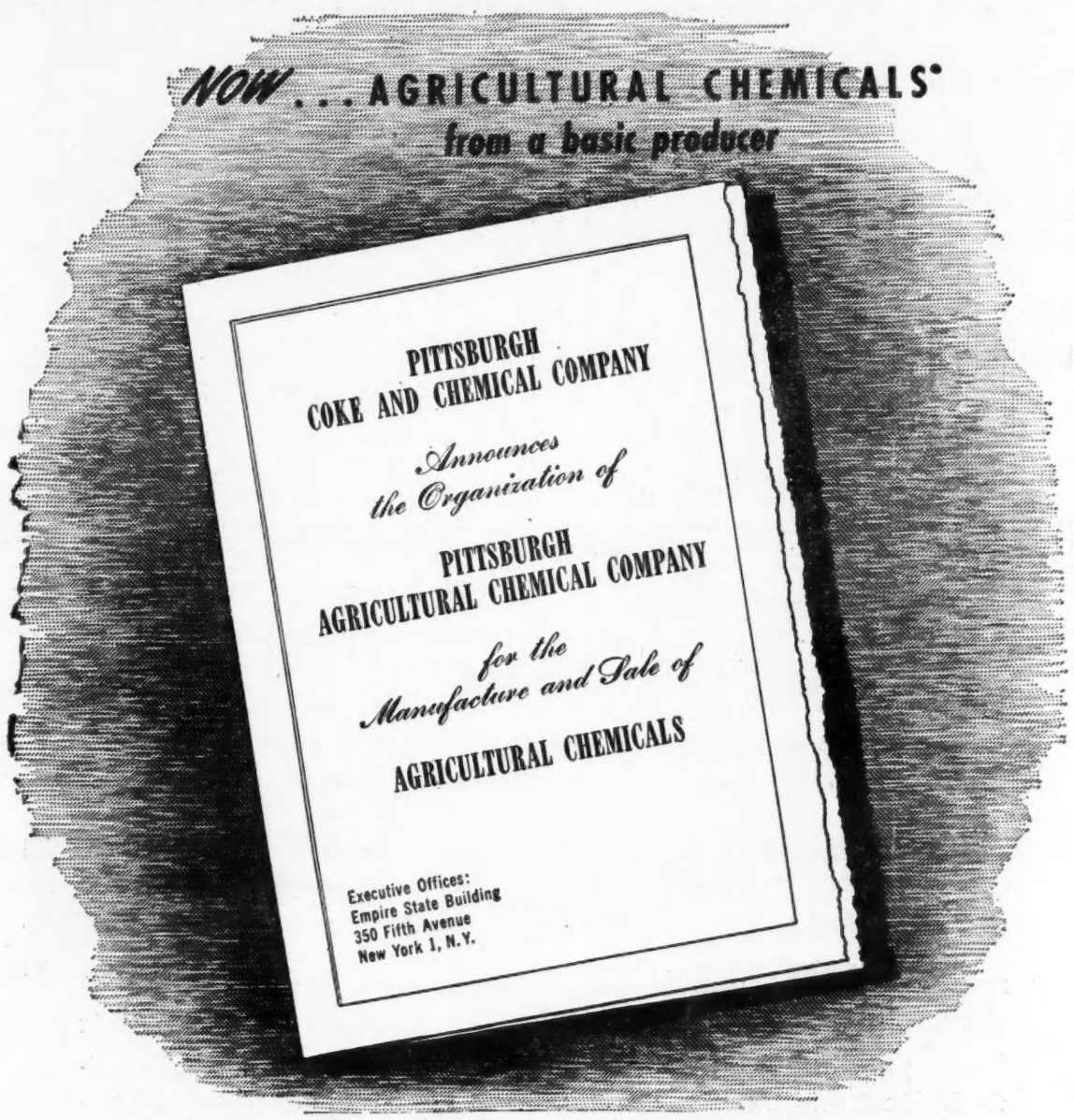
Oil, rue, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 5.35
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb 13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .18 - .19
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .65 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No 1, tanks, U. S. ports..lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .25 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2775- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2840- .2880
tanks.....lb. .2675- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2625- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2690- .2730
tanks.....lb. .2525- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East..lb. .29 - —

Oil, spearmint, dms.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.50.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks works.....lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, crude, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .52½- .54¾
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l. dms., incl., works, South..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns.....lb .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½ Nom.
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - .26½
tanks.....lb. .24 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 -38.00
Haitian.....lb.18.00 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb.11.00 -25.00
first, bots.....lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tres.....lb. .24 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines...ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.21.50 -21.55
gran., USP, cns.....lb.22.70 -22.95
powd., USP, cns.....lb 22.70 -22.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies..lb 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts...lb. .27 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works.lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bbl.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld...lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bbls lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .24 - .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .60½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - .34½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½- .34½
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .26¼- .28¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26¾- .28¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —



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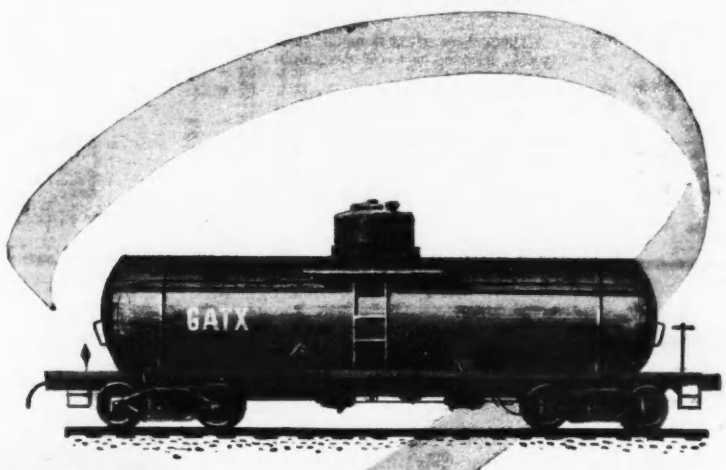

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Right now, the GATX Fleet has more than 37,000 tank cars, of over 207 specialized types—but still not enough. Our customers have increased volume . . . expanded and acquired new plants—now need more tank cars than ever before. General American plant operations have been enlarged . . . productive capacity and effort has been stepped up, yet the growing demand far surpasses the new cars put into service. We are doing everything possible to relieve this situation, but total car production is controlled by our supply of materials. As fast as materials now on order are made available, we will once again keep our tank car supply equal to demand.

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Paradibromobenzene—Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P

Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y.lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y.lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0910- —
Paraffin prices in bgs., ¾c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4/5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .36½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb 27 - 28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - 40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - 40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units)...bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.....lb. 20 - 25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3,gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .46½- .47
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .46½- .47
distant.....lb. .48 - .49
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, lb. .25¾ Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. .17½- 18
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .33½- 34
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .62 - 62½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - 80
imported, bls.....lb. .75 - 80
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. 10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. 11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. 12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb 045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb .047⁄8 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05⅞- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06⅝- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08⅛- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09⅝- —
California, refy.....lb 11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07⅞- —
California refy.....lb 107⅝- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04⅞- —
Pennsyvania refy.....lb .04⅞ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, (California..bbl. 1 94 - 2.88
Illinois.....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana.....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 5 00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3 10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming.....bbl. 1 90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E gal 1 50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 44 - —
35° 60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E gal 1.50 - -
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd E gal 1 50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal 44 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery.....bbl 2.05 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass.....bbl 3.045 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C.....bbl 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga.....bbl 2.94 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .0785- 086
Pennsylvania.....gal 11 - 125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal .00125- —
No. 3.....gal .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .09125- .09625
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09375- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .12
No. 3.....gal. .09125- —
range.....gal. .09375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .1125- .13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - .14
No. 3.....gal. .11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.gal. .123 - —
205-290 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery...gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .175 - —
Boston.....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo.....gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago.....gal. .187 - —
Detroit.....gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .16 - —
Newark.....gal. .15 - —
New York.....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .175 - —
Providence.....gal. .165 - —
Rochester.....gal. .174 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .189 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. 14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .10625- 12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. 1470- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal 15 - —
Chicago.....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit.....gal. 15½- —
New York.....gal 15 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. 15 - —
high-flash 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks..gal 13 - 145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - 26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p. gal. 24½- 26
49° C. m.a.p.....gal. 29 - —
26° C. m.a.p.....gal. 21 - —
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C. m.a.p. gal. 21 - 26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
36° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p..gal. 26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C. m.a.p..gal. 21 - —
V.M.&P., nx. refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo gal. .12 - —
Richmond.....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal 11 - —
San Francisco.....gal 11½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. 12 - —

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The Harshaw trademark symbolizes progress . . . a continuous search for new processes . . . a striving for perfection. In addition it is a reminder that we vigilantly guard the quality of our chemicals. The items listed above are new developments recently announced by Harshaw. More are on the way . . . research at Harshaw is continuous.

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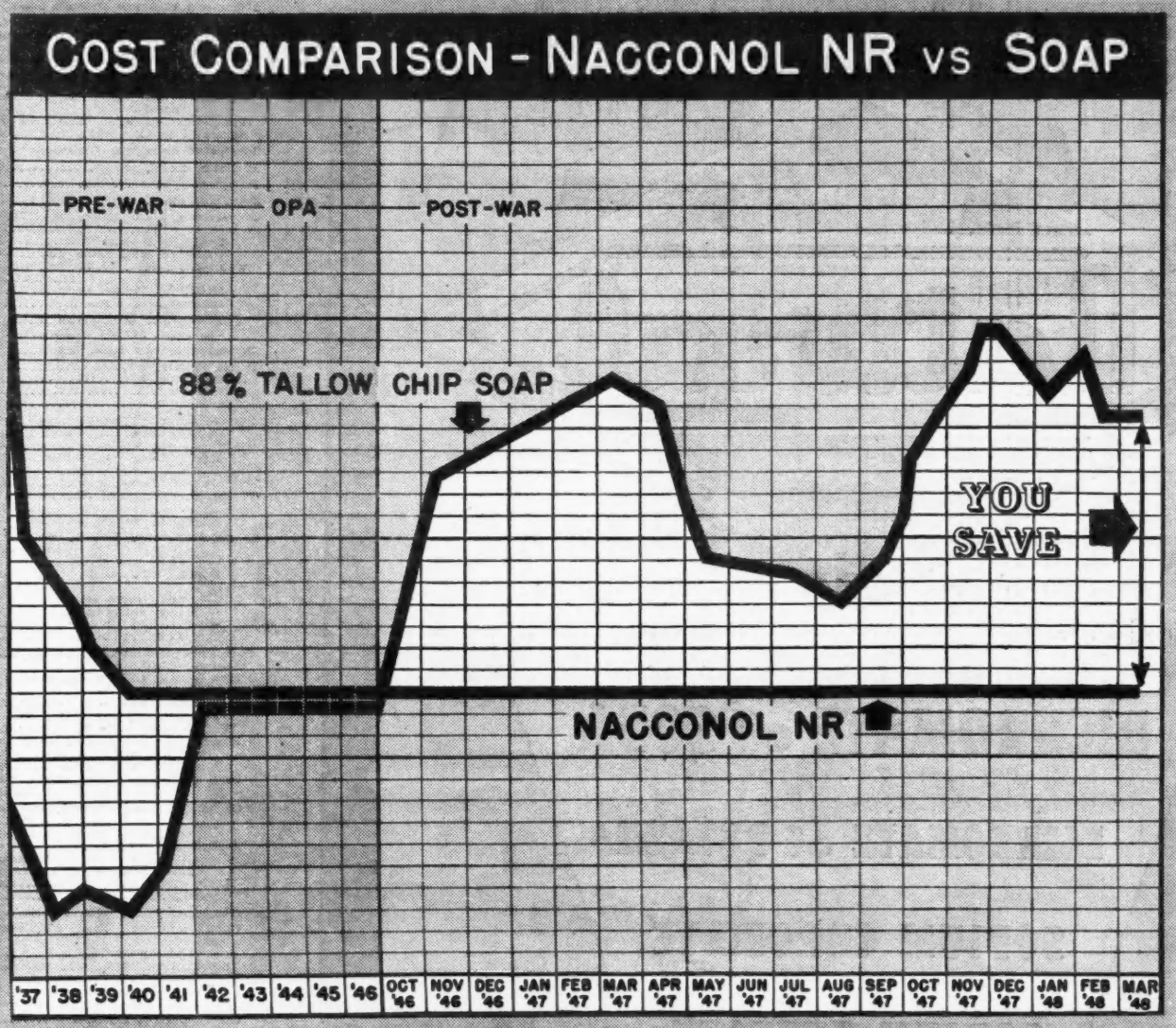
Save on Soap Costs by switching to NACCONOL* NR


COST COMPARISON - NACCONOL NR vs SOAP
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POST-WAR
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YOU SAVE
NACCONOL NR
COST PER POUND
30¢
20¢
13¢
10¢
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'37 '38 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44 '45 '46 OCT '46 NOV '46 DEC '46 JAN '47 FEB '47 MAR '47 APR '47 MAY '47 JUN '47 JUL '47 AUG '47 SEP '47 OCT '47 NOV '47 DEC '47 JAN '48 FEB '48 MAR '48

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

National Aniline DIVISION • ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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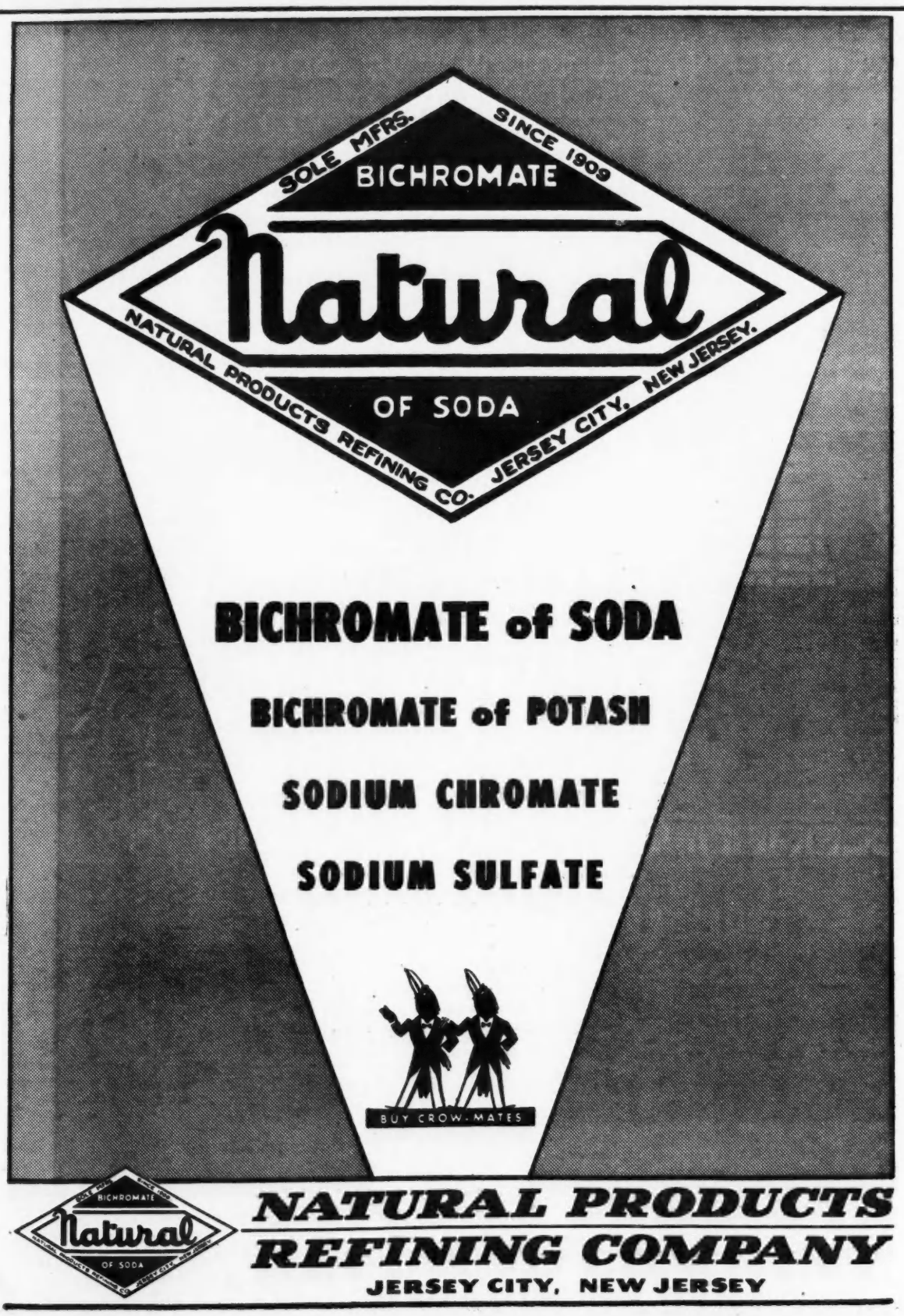
Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P—Potassium Silicate

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at ref'y, east coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston....gal. .175 - —
Chicago....gal. .19 - —
Detroit....gal. .201 - —
Milwaukee....gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis....gal. .205 - —
Newark....gal. .165 - —
New York....gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia....gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh....gal. .185 - —
St. Louis....gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston....gal. .16 - —
Chicago....gal. .15½- —
Detroit....gal. .17¼- —
Milwaukee....gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis....gal. .164 - —
Newark....gal. .15 - —
New York....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh....gal. .15 - —
St. Louis....gal. .17 - —
Syracuse....gal. .17 - —

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .1475- —
tanks, works....lb. .13 - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .1165- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works....lb. .1025- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs....lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14¼- .14¾
tanks, same basis....lb. .12½- .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis....lb. .13¼- .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .13 - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .13¾- .14
tanks, same basis....lb. .118 - .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .92 - —
smaller lots....lb. .93 - .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .65 - —

Phenylethyl acetate, dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms....lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms....lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works....lb. .20½- .27
10-lb. cyls., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.47 - 4.92
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.17 - 4.32
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.77 - 4.96
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.77 - 5.92
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.77 - 6.92
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.43 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.63 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.98 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.93 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.43 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis....long ton. 5.58 - —

Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, run-of-pile, ungrd., 30% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis....short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis....short ton. 5 70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis....short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export....lb. 40 - 45
Yellow, cns....lb. 30 - 37
dms., c.l....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works....lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. 13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works...lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works....lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works....lb. 12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works....lb. 45 - 50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19½- .20
Pacific Coast, dlvd....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20½- .21
Pacific Coast, dlvd....lb. .23½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs....lb. 07 - 08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..cz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots. vials....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C....gal. .54½- —
tanks, works, South....gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bis....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.65 - —
98%, same basis....lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works....lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ex whse. East...100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works....lb. 10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works....oz. 98.00 -101.00
Podophyllin, dms....lb. 11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bis....lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .29 - .35
Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bis....lb. 65 - .70
Seed, Danish, bgs....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs....lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish, bgs....lb. .18 - .18½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9 75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l....lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms....lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms...lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .11¾- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works....ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton. 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls....lb. .27 - .29
gran., bbls....lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .35½- .40¼
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works....lb. .53 - —
Fluoride, dms., works....lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. 37½- —
Trona, Cal....unit ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —



Sulfate Wood Turpentine

(REFINED)

Complies with Federal Specification LLL-T-791B

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Alpha Pinene

Available in quantity from our refinery at Charleston, S. C. Write today for complete technical information and sample.

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division west virginia pulp and paper company

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New York 17, New York

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Independance Square
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Leader Building
526 Superior Ave., N. W.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Pure Oil Building
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Potassium Silicate Solution, 32° Be—Red, Tuscan

Potassium silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- .15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 99-95% K_2O_4 min. 90%, ex vessel
Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton.36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12¼- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, ctns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20½- —
l.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo. 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- .04
Chicago .....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .03½- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs. .....lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb. 7.00 - 7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .24½- .25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35½- .42
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, kilo. 550.00- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

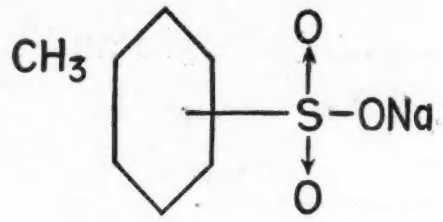
Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .18½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .20½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $2(freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.77.00 -79.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb 1.20 - 1.80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP .....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, 1V, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .63 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport., 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .09
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .8
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .4
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.5
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .0
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works...lb. .06½- —
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .9
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.0
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- —
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- —
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - —

Another Wyandotte Hydrotrope

SODIUM TOLUENESULFONATE



Wyandotte has added sodium toluenesulfonate to its line of hydrotropes. Like Naxonate (sodium xylenesulfonate), sodium toluenesulfonate acts as a coupling or hydrotropic agent for "salting in" or increasing the water solubility of insoluble or slightly soluble organic chemicals.

The following differences between sodium toluenesulfonate and Naxonate have been noted:

1. **Sodium toluenesulfonate increases the water solubility of many difficultly soluble organic chemicals to a different degree.**
2. **The water solubility of sodium toluenesulfonate is less affected by temperature.**
3. **Sodium toluenesulfonate tolerates higher concentrations of many inorganic salts.**

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

	Sodium Toluenesulfonate Powder	Sodium Toluenesulfonate Solution
Physical Form	*White to cream colored powder*	*Clear amber colored solution*
Sodium Toluenesulfonate *(by difference)*	96.1%	41.0%
Inorganic Salts *(alcohol insolubles)*	3.6%	2.0%
Water Insolubles	0.03%	0.0%
Water	0.3%	57.0%
Specific Gravity at 25°C./25°C.	—	1.196
Struck Density *(lbs. per cu. ft.)*	17.7	—
Packed Density *(lbs. per cu. ft.)*	31.3	—
pH at 25°C.	8.1*	9.6
Decomposition Temperature	>285°C.	—

*1% Solution

Sodium toluenesulfonate is now available in pilot plant quantities. If your tests with Naxonate revealed it to have any disadvantages in your application, we suggest you write our Development Department at Wyandotte, Michigan, for samples of sodium toluenesulfonate and additional data.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice • Glycols
Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Red, venetian, 15%, bgs., works...lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .22½- .48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.150.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo.142.50 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, for gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
B, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.60
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.42.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots. .....gram. .28½- .30

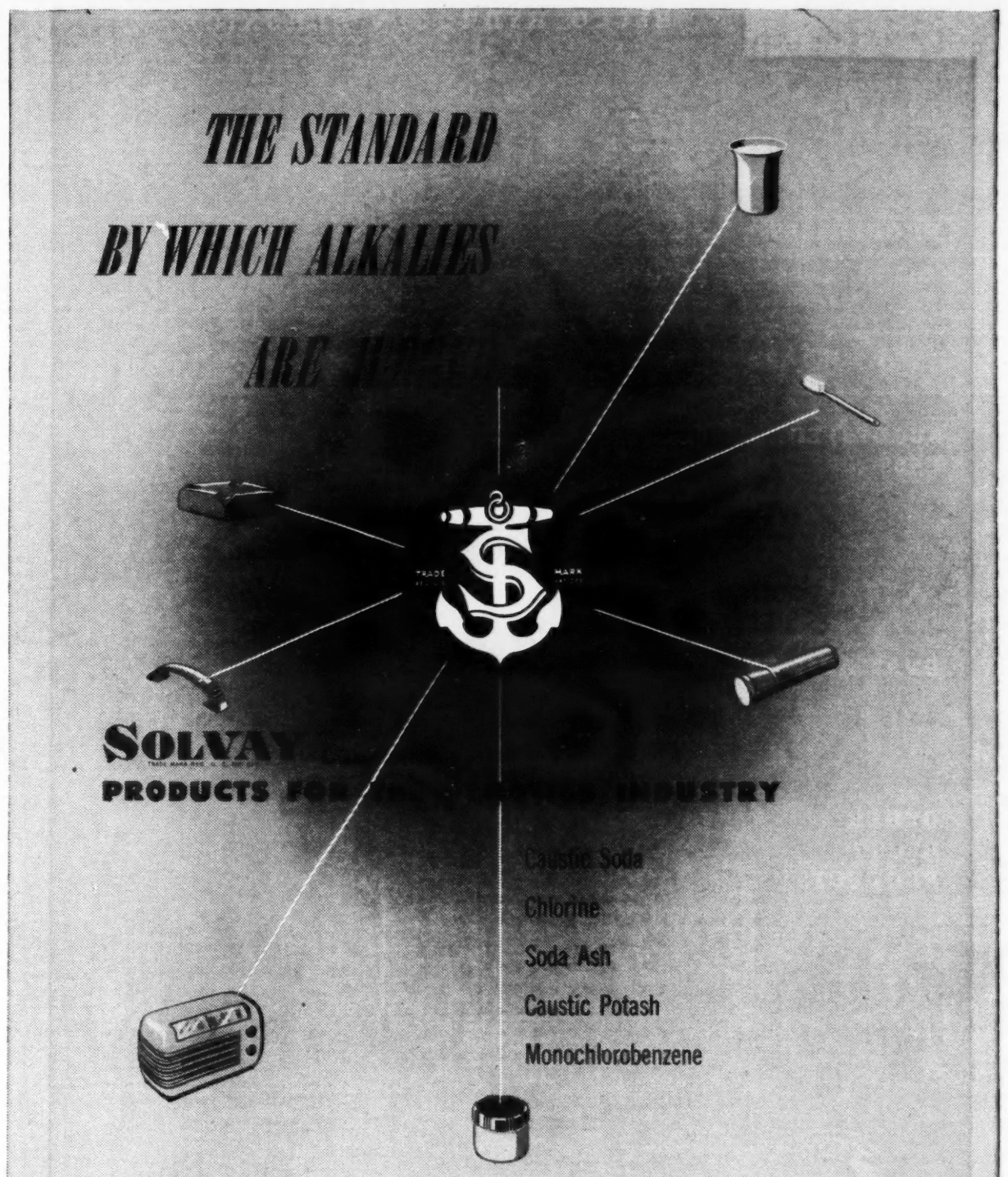
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 2.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - —
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.31.00 -32.00
boxes .....lb.25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls. .....lb. .22½- .23
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
ens. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. ..... .lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .56 - .60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. ..lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .65½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .75½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .76 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .78 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. .74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .62¾- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .63 - —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. .....lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound. of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.70 - —

Red, Venetian—Sodium Antimoniate

Soda caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms. works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .27¾- —



Sodium Arsenate—Soybean Protein

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, cans., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00

Sodium carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- .08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms.....lb. .21 - .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11½
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 - 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls, lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys.....lb. .82 - —

Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.22
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —

Sodium nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 - .16½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.06
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .526 - .575
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VIII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21¾- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .20 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .26¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —

BECCO HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 90%

PROPERTIES

Assay:	90% H_2O_2 by weight
Active Oxygen:	42.4% by weight
Specific Gravity:	1.39 at 18°C.
Residue:	Less than 0.005%
Heat of Decomposition:	1100 B. t. u. per lb.
Form:	Clear, colorless liquid
Stability:	No loss of active oxygen on storage at ordinary temperatures. Stable at elevated temperatures.
Solubility:	Miscible with water in all proportions. Soluble in many organic media.

SUGGESTED USES

Organic Synthesis:	Oxidation, hydroxylation. Formation of peracids.
Polymerizations:	Promoter in bulk and suspension systems. Curing agent.
Bleaching:	Fats, oils, waxes and similar materials.
Energy Source:	Explosives, propellants. 1 liter produces over 400 liters of oxygen gas.

This residue free oxidant is especially useful in non-aqueous systems. It reacts faster and more efficiently than dilute hydrogen peroxide.

AVAILABILITY

Becco Hydrogen Peroxide 90% is now available in commercial quantities. It is shipped in aluminum containers—215 lbs. net.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS

Hydrogen Peroxide 27.5%	(100 Volume) H_2O_2
Hydrogen Peroxide 30% C. P.	H_2O_2
Hydrogen Peroxide 50%	H_2O_2
Potassium Persulfate	$K_2S_2O_8$
Ammonium Persulfate	$(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	$2\ Na_2CO_3.3\ H_2O_2$
Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide	$Na_4P_2O_7.2\ H_2O_2$
Urea Peroxide	$CO(NH_2)_2.\ H_2O_2$
Calcium Peroxide 60%	CaO_2
Magnesium Peroxide 15%-25%-50%	MgO_2
Zinc Peroxide 55%	ZnO_2
Acetyl Peroxide in Dimethyl Phthalate	$(CH_3CO)_2O_2$

Detailed description and laboratory samples of any Becco Active Oxygen Chemical will be sent on request.

BECCO

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.

Becco Sales Corporation, Sales Agents

STATION "B", BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb 1 60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. 12 - 18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.11 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.51 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags. 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0810- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .10
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
Starch, rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. 60 - 61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1 00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .75
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08¼- 08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - -
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., worksl.b. 2.50 - 2.55
Strophanthin, bots..... .. oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - —
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.. lb .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
30-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0635- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 25%, grd., bgs., ex dock. ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10¼- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb .14½- —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto.unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points.....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina.....unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works. ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.93-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5% grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .17¾- —
fancy, loose.....lb. .18 - —
special, loose.....lb. .17½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
50%, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago, unit-ton No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. .10½- .10½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Java, bgs. .....lb No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .43 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., works.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .63 - —
tarks, works.....gal. .54 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms.....lb. .41½- .44
USP powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - 25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb .93 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
prime, dms.....lb. .67 - .82
extra, dms. .....lb. .77 - .97
Terpinyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.....lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Spearmint Leaves—Titanium Hydride

Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms .....lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works .....lb 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
futures, bgs .....lb 25½- 26
Spanish, bls .....lb .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms .....lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works.....lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 91 Nom.
Straits .....lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .92 - .94
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. 54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 18 - .18¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. 17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 18 - .18¼
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 06½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. 06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. 20 - 20¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb 7.00 - 8.00

—Continued on page 42

ATLANTIC PETROLEUM CHEMICALS

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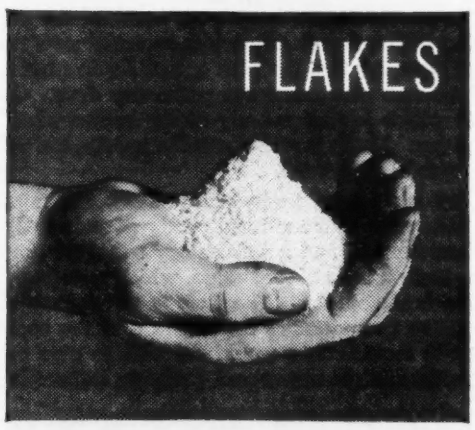

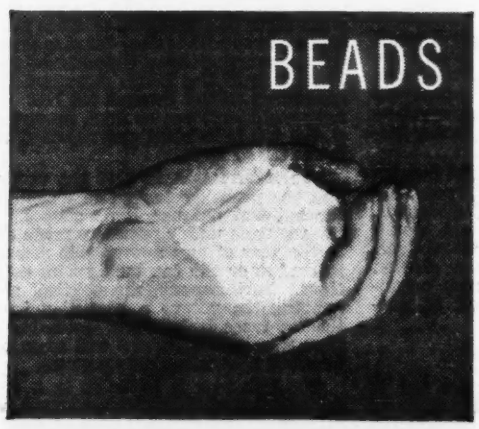

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Volume 153 April 19, 1948 Number 16

Voluntary Coal Mining

Termination of the "voluntary cessation" of work by union miners of soft coal was suggested by their national leader a week ago. The suggestion has not been enthusiastically or universally heeded. There is reason to believe that the stated determination of the "cessationists" to do as they "damn please," whatever their chief might say, was in full part with his contention that he did not order any stoppage of work, but merely had told the miners that they had reason to be dissatisfied with their working conditions.

The voluntariness with which the miners responded to the intimation that working under existing conditions was not desirable was of the sort that motivated a large proportion of the "volunteers" who got into United States uniforms during the recent war. The absence of a similar reaction to last week's suggestion that work be resumed is explainable by the fact that there was no threat of goons behind that one. Response thereto really could be voluntary.

The so-called "settlement" of the "voluntary cessation" of soft-coal mining seemingly was more a product of political connivance and contrivance than of juridical compliance. The "go-to-work" order of the court meant exactly nothing. The pension plan was not mediated, but arbitrated by a majority vote. The test of the so-called "labor-relations" law was by-passed in that respect. It is now in course with respect to the disregarding of its judicial application. The effectiveness of the statute is still far from being proved.

Tax-Reform Talk Resumed

Tax reform is again getting a lot of attention in the public utterances of politicians, businessmen, and others. The expectation that Congress will start next month to consider, or, at least, to talk about, a general overhauling of the tax law has started the perennial blossoming of ideas on what the system needs. Many, if not most, of these reflect much more what their voicers want. In no negligible part, they also represent what some political bloc or bund, or other, feels might react advantageously upon its solicitations of the public.

One of the best suggestions in the latest recurrence of tax-reform talk—it comes from a businessman—is that Federal, State, and local taxes be coordinated in a complementary system—arranged in series, so to speak—in order that duplications might be eliminated. At the other end of desirability is a suggestion—politically promoted—that a Federal sales tax be imposed on manufacturers. This idea is advanced on the grounds that some such general excise levy is preferable to the several special excises now in effect. Nothing even approaching a logical justification of any form of excise is put forward. Such levies are but a form of social regimentation, for which no valid defense can be adduced. The taxpayer should be required to pay in accordance with his ability to contribute to the support of his government. He should be taxed on the money he earns, or otherwise acquires, not on what he does with it. Thrift is desirable and commendable; but that is no reason why it should be subsidized by government at the expense of those who, more or less of necessity, must contribute their wherewithal to the circulating financial medium of the national economy. A Federal tax should be levied on income, not on outgo.

Businessmen are urging also that exemption from the Federal income tax should exist to a very small extent, if at all. They speak in large part of corporation taxation, which should not exist, because, like a sales tax, it is a drain on business and is pyramided at least threefold to the consumer. The equitable disposition of a corporation, or other business, tax is, not that all should be taxed alike, but that none should be taxed at all.

Federal tax reform has been a favorite topic of political and commercial economic comment for years. As with the weather, all the attention it has got has been verbal. There has been some shifting of excise bases, some modification of rates, some shuttling between open and hidden levies. But, there has been no reform, none of the often-voiced "scientific systemizing." And as long as the matter is left to politicians or other subjectively minded groups, there will be no reform.

Curtailing Conventions

The feeling is growing among trade associations that conventioning has become much too prevalent. Several national organizations have voted to limit their conclaves to one a year. Others are considering the substitution of small, regional meetings for the customary national get-together. But, the idea of more and bigger conventions still holds strong in some circles.

In deciding how often it should hold a convention of its members, a trade association is faced with the still-unanswered question:—"Why is a convention?" There never has been a real attempt scientifically to get from those attending a convention a frank and full statement of why they are there. Some, of course, could not readily supply such information. More than a few, if they were to be wholly honest, would have to say that they did not know. It is probable that the majority of the answers would not fit in with the purposes for which the convention had been, at least in theory, arranged.

One of the reasons why a movement for fewer conventions is on is the difficulty of getting accommodations. This presses more heavily in favor of the plan of replacing national gatherings with regional meetings. But, nobody can say that the latter can or do do what the more voluminous and numerous gathering does. One reason for which is that nobody really knows what is done by either. Much is said about the results, but very little has ever been proved.

There are too many trade conventions, and many such gatherings are far too numerously attended. It is difficult, however, to find a satisfactory substitute, even within the limited area of real value, which rests largely upon individual contacts. The task is not impossible, and the active promoters of the affairs and the usefulness of trade associations would do well to give adequate consideration to newer and, perhaps, better ideas.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

should not overlook the fact that there is still another agency that might be interested in his company. This is the National Security Resources Board (NSRB) which is planning the industry-mobilization program for World War III.

Scientists' Service of the Country

Two groups of prominent educational organizations are urging that young scientists be assigned to scientific research instead of to gun-toting units in any re-enactment of the selective service act. They are the Association of Land Grant Colleges and the American Council of Education.

Their aim is twofold:—(1) To lift the onus of draft deferment from youthful scientists relieved of army service, and (2) to retain for defense employment the best youthful scientific and technological brains of the country. They emphasize the need for giving greater consideration to conservation of scientific talent by pointing to the program of greater scientific research in this country being encouraged by the government.

No definite program for special consideration of young scientists has been submitted, but several are being discussed. The one most generally favored would provide for assignment by their local draft boards of young scientists to a civilian components reserve or some such organization, engaged in recruitment of personnel for research.

Tax Plans Are Nebulous

A general manufacturers' sales tax is dead for this session and along with its demise has died the prospects of any reduction in the excise taxes on toiletries, cosmetics, distilled spirits and the score or more other products and services that are subject to special levies. That is the early word emanating from the closed-door deliberations of the house ways and means committee on the general tax bill. Nothing should be taken as final, however, until the bill is finished and reported to the house for passage.

The information is that the war scare and the probably increased expenditures for national defense have almost pulled the rug from under promises made earlier in the year of any appreciable reductions in excises or the tax burdens on corporations. Furthermore, the political goal of handing the voters a reduction in their income taxes before the November elections has been achieved and some of the heat has been taken off Congress.

The talk now is to bring in a general manufacturers' sales tax next year, which would replace the special excises now in effect. At the same time, it is proposed to have the rate high enough to recover the loss to the Treasury resulting from the cut in individual income taxes this year. In this way Congress could kill two birds with one stone: (1) Raise the increased money needed for defense without imposing the burden only on those individuals with taxable incomes; (2) reduce the complaints about the unevenness of the special excises.

Steel for Oil Industry

The petroleum and gas industry has virtually been put on notice that its estimate of steel needs of about 8,000,000 tons over the next twelve months is going to be scaled down very sharply before it is fitted into the overall steel-allocation program being drawn up under the voluntary agreement of the steel industry.

Commerce officials describe the estimate as "startling" when the fact is considered that the industry consumed only 3,700,000 tons in 1947 and that its average for the past twenty-five years was only about 2,500,000 tons annually. The 8,000,000 tons estimate is 12.3 percent of the steel production rate before the coal strike, compared with actual use of 5.9 percent in 1947 and an average of 6.2 percent over the last twenty-five years.

Officials said that, if the increase is allowed, it will be impossible to avoid a very serious impact upon other steel-consuming industries. Also in the case of some types of steel being asked for, there are not sufficient facilities to produce them, even if all other consumers of the particular type were cut off.

The oil and gas industry's steel request is being viewed officially more as a "wish" than as a "hope" of getting the amount sought.

Words Are Words Are Words

The language of a statute isn't nearly as important sometimes as the way it is interpreted on the floors of the house and senate by the chief drafters of the law. That this is so was graphically illustrated in the senate recently during consideration of the annual appropriation bill for the the Federal Trade Commission.

The conference committee of the senate and house agreed on a compromise figure of $3,401,510 for the agency for fiscal 1949 and wrote in their report that no funds are being provided for administered price studies or program. Ordinarily, that would be taken to mean that FTC could not make any study of administered prices. If it attempted to do so the General Accounting Office would call a halt to the studies by refusing to approve the expense vouchers.

But words don't always mean what they say. Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming was quick to find this language in the report and demanded to know what it meant. If it meant that the commission could not make the studies, he was prepared to fight it. Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas, chairman of the committee, under O'Mahoney's needling, finally said that it did not mean that the commission could not make the studies, it only meant that Congress was not setting aside special funds for this purpose.

Under Mr. Reed's interpretation, FTC is free to make the studies if it wants to; the difference being that Congress is not specifically asking that such a study be made.

Over-the-Counter Drug Sales

Several interesting questions have arisen since the decision in the Sullivan case that repaired the Food and Drug Administration's authority to stop over-the-counter sales of "Rx legend" drugs, as to how FDA intends to use its power in a given set of circumstances. One such question goes like this:—

Suppose a druggist receives a shipment of the same drug from several sources. One supplier merely uses the prescription label. The other provides adequate directions for use on his label. Is the druggist free to make over-the-counter sales out of the bottle labeled with adequate directions, but not from the other? Could he sell over-the-counter from the prescription legend bottle if he supplied the directions for use on his own label?

FDA views such a situation not so much from the position of the druggist but rather from that of the supplier. If the drug was of a kind that could be sold over the counter, the agency would hold the supplier in violation of the law in not labeling his product with adequate directions. If the drug was of a type that should be sold only on prescription, of course, the second supplier would be in violation.

Officials are following what they term a "commonsense" view of the situation and will go after the person primarily responsible for the violation of the law.

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Heavy Chemicals

Higher prices have been established for lead acetate, lead arsenate and lead nitrate as a result of increased producing costs occasioned by the advance in the metal. Platinum prices were again advanced sharply owing to an improved demand, an appreciable shrinkage in stocks and the uncertainty regarding replacements. Zinc cyanide was priced higher as the result of the increased cost of manufacture. The only decline recorded was in the tin oxide market where competitive influences brought about a lower price range. The chlorine situation showed a decided reversal from that of the preceding week. Cutback production resulting from the coal shortage combined with labor difficulties at a large producing plant has reduced the available supply and about all the spot accumulations have been liquidated.

In general, activity in the industrial chemical market last week was spotty with buyers inventory conscious in operating. Output of caustic soda and soda ash was interrupted by the fuel scarcity and a serious cutback would have resulted if the soft coal walkout had continued a week or two longer. According to trade reports, it is expected that full capacity will be restored by the close of the month. The shortage of glacial acetic acid appeared to be going from bad to worse with prices showing a tendency to harden. Caustic potash shipments showed improvement although the market was still tight. Potassium carbonate was in short supply owing to the maintenance of heavy withdrawals by the glass and chemical industries. Both potassium chlorate and perchlorate have continued in a satisfactory state of balance. Production of sodium chlorate has been entirely sold for May and part of June. Cutback output of white sal ammoniac has forced a tighter supply condition to exist temporarily.

Thirteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,955,000 in February showed no material change from the preceding month. Eight wholesalers showed a decline in inventories of 6 percent from January. In comparison with February, 1947, their sales were down 4 percent and their inventories were increased 3 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.4 percent of the week ending April 10, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 100.0 in the preceding week and 100.7 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Acetyl Chloride—Available on the basis of 55c. per pound works, freight equalized with New York. Packed in carboys of 195 pounds returnable or 120 pounds net. Demand from the chemical and dyestuff industries described as about normal with stocks sufficient to meet current requirements.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Supply position continues exceedingly tight under a heavy demand for both fertilizer and refrigeration grades. Eastern producers have not made any revision in prices although they admit that demand at present is running considerably in excess of production.

Ammoniac, Sal—Production of white granular has been cutback as a result of power reduction occasioned by a shortage of coal. While this condition is expected to be of temporary existence, the market has tightened so far as shipments are concerned. Demand from the dry-battery trade is heavy and at present shows no indication of relaxing.

Bleaching Powder — Domestic buyers have not experienced difficulty in covering requirements of bleach. Present stocks are sufficient to meet demand which is not unusually active. There is an active inquiry for export which remains unsatisfied owing to shortage of containers suitable for foreign shipment.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Stocks at present are not excessive but are about sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand. In one producing quarter it was stated that contract shipments are still running behind schedule.

Chlorine—A marked change has developed in the supply picture for chlorine. The coal shortage has forced a cutback in production at some plants while labor difficulties have slowed down output of a large producer. Meanwhile, the overflow of spot material has been rapidly cleaned up and reports were current that producers in some instances had turned buyers. At the close of the week, the supply situation was definitely tight which is exactly the reverse of a week or two ago. It is expected that new consuming plants for the manufacture of freon, glycerine and glycol will soon be completed. When these plants start operating, there will be a substantial increase in the consuming power and in producing quarters it was stated that chlorine may be exceedingly tight over last half of 1948.

Lead Acetate—An advance of 1½c. per pound was made last week. The upward revision was the result of an increase in producing costs occasioned by the establishment of a higher market for lead. The price for white sugar of lead crystals is 20c. per pound, granular 20¾c. per pound and powdered 20¾c. per pound, all packed in barrels f.o.b. New York. Material in 100-pound bags is held at 2c. per pound above barrel prices.

Lead Nitrate—Higher prices have been named to cover the increased cost of production brought about by the recent advance in basic material. Carlots are priced at $20.10 per 100 pounds, and smaller quantities at $20.35 per 100 pounds f.o.b. the works.

Phosgene—Prices for 10-pound cylinders have been advanced 50c. per pound to $1.50, cylinders extra, f.o.b. the works. No price change was noted in the 150-pound cylinders.

Phosphorus Compounds—Buying interest has continued satisfactory. Shipments in most instances have been made promptly from stocks which are not excessive. The chlorides have commanded considerable attention and the markets have shown a tendency to tighten without divulging any new price changes.

Caustic Potash—Stocks have continued tight although the market is gradually working into a better position with contract shipments running close to scheduled requirements. No spot shipments are available from producers at present and it will probably be some time before a first hand open market is established. As previously stated the dry forms are in shorter supply than the liquid.

Potassium Carbonate—While shipments against contracts are running closer to schedule, it is stated that the market position is tighter than that noted in caustic potash. Demand from the glass factories has been sustained at an unusually high level and most of current production is being channeled to that consuming source with the remainder to chemical plants who make potash salts.

Potassium Chlorate—Demand from the match factories is maintained at a higher level than usual for this period of the year but is expected to relax before the Summer months. Producers are meeting requirements without difficulty and are still in a position to take on new business for prompt shipment.

Soda Ash—Improvement in the market position has been interrupted temporarily by a slowing down of output at some plants as a result of insufficient coal. It is stated if the coal strike had lasted a week or two longer a serious cutback in production would have developed. Until last week, slow but persistent improvement had featured shipments and it is expected that a full recovery in output will be restored by the end of the month. Resales of soda ash have been reported at 2½c. per pound and the item has lost its popularity in the second hand market. According to trade reports, two truckings leave the seller without a profit.

Soda Caustic — Supply position has tightened during the past week as a result of fuel shortages at some producing plants and labor difficulties of a large pro-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead acetate, 1½c. per lb.
arsenate, 1¾c. per lb.
nitrate, 2.35c. per lb.
Phosgene, 10-pound cylinders, 50c. per lb.
Zinc cyanide, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tin oxide, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.3	204.1	204.1	199.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.7	119.7	119.7	119.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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ducer. The situation has reversed itself with that noted in the preceding period. While the fuel shortage resulted in some cancellations from consumers, it had no significant effect in lessening the general pressure for caustic shipments. The market closed in a definitely tight condition.

Sodium Chlorate—Demand has shown no indication of relaxing for this chemical. Eastern producers have May entirely under contract and a good part of June is now on the books. It was stated that some new consuming outlets have developed for this material and that inquiry at present is about evenly divided for weed-killer and industrial uses.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks are not in free supply although requirements are being covered on a reasonably prompt basis. It is stated that demand from the independent meat packers, while resulting in individually small transactions, has been substantial in the aggregate and producers' inventories have been exhausted.

Tin Chloride—Buying interest in stannic anhydrous has been increasing of late and the market has developed a firm tone with stocks showing a tendency to tighten. Production is not extensive as there is not much of the metal available as a result of government stockpiling. Producers quote 90c. per pound for 100 pound drums and 89c. per pound for 400 pound drums f.o.b. the works.

Tin Oxide—Competitive influences have been responsible for lower quotations being named for this material. The market is quoted at prices ranging from 92c. to 94c. per pound for fiber drums or barrels f.o.b. the works, freight allowed to Eastern points.

Zinc Cyanide—Priced higher at 35c. per pound works or 36c. per pound f.o.b. New York. Packed in 100 pound drums and available at prices named.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial stocks have remained exceedingly tight with available stocks showing an appreciable shrinkage since the turn of the month. In some producing quarters it was stated that at present it looks as though a shortage can be expected over the remainder of the year in view of the heavy demand for materials that require acetic acid for their production. The popularity of 2, 4-d this year is one of the chemical compounds that has lent considerable pressure to acid production. The market's price structure is definitely firm, backed by a steadily increasing consuming demand and the mounting costs of labor. Former prices are still named for contracts but under prevailing conditions, the market trend appears to favor higher rather than lower prices.

Chromic—Available stocks have shown no indication of increasing. Demand for domestic plating uses has continued above the current production level and the market position has remained definitely tight with exporters out of the picture so far as producers are concerned.

Hydrofluosilicic—Although buyers have confined purchases mostly to quantities essential to meet actual requirements, the combined movement into industrial channels is said to be well up to the seasonal average. Production has been sustained at a level to meet requirements without difficulty.

Oxalic—Contract consumers are receiving delayed shipments of this acid from producers and the current movement has been confined entirely to these channels. The demand is active and in excess of output. Producers are not in a position to consider new business where prompt shipments are concerned. An arrival of 242 casks from Antwerp was noted during the week.

Trichloroacetic — Market position firm with producers moving material at $2 to $2.50 per pound in bottles or jars

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper — Refined copper deliveries to United States consumers in March were at the highest level for any month in a year, according to Copper Institute figures issued during the week. Deliveries totaled 122,988 short tons in March, compared with 106,823 in February. For the first quarter, deliveries aggregated 348,666 tons. Newly mined copper output in March was 73,387 tons against 72,149 in February and secondary output was 10,187 tons compared with 10,810. Refined copper production soared to the highest level for many months at 110,886 tons, compared with 93,588 the month before and

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102,314 tons in January. Stocks of refined copper in the hands of refineries and smelters on March 31 totaled 68,582 tons, off 1,564 from the February 28 figure. The Institute estimated deliveries of copper to consumers outside of the United States at 69,127 tons in March compared with 55,133 in February; newly mined production outside of the United States at 109,589 tons, secondary, 479 tons; refined output, 87,918 tons and stocks in the hands of the industry at 158,332 tons, up 9,249 tons in the month.

Lead—Market situation firm at recent advance with more demand than supply and buying conditions tight. Mexican lead mines have remained strikebound thereby adding to a tense supply situation. In trade circles it was stated that approximately 30,000 tons of refined lead will be available from Australian supply sources this year.

Platinum—An advance of $12 per ounce was registered in this metal last week establishing the market at $98 an ounce wholesale and at $101 an ounce retail. Current prices are nearly triple those which prevailed throughout the war and in the brief post-war control period. The control price was $35 an ounce. Military requirements for platinum are assumed by the trade to have had some effect in diminishing available supplies in recent weeks. The scarcity of the metal, however, reflects chiefly the failure of Russia, the world's leading producer, to make shipments into this market since late in 1947.

Quicksilver — Some reports indicated that movement during the past fortnight had increased substantially. Other reports last week stated that demand was mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis. And one well informed quarter declared that the market position was confused. The two large lots, one of 12,000 and the other of 10,000 flasks of Spanish metal were reported sold to two firms and except for this business, trading was confined to smaller consumers. Also, 1,370 flasks reached here from Yokohama, Japan.

Domestic production, it was generally admitted, has dropped sharply because it is impossible to produce metal in this country to sell in competition with foreign mercury; the production cost here is too high, it was said. It was further said that the large domestic mines were closed down entirely.

A fair consensus of the situation seemed to be that, with the occasional exception that proves the rule, demand was for actual needs and not for stockpiling; that foreign metal was cheap and was coming here in adequate quantities; that nothing definite is known regarding the size of unsold stocks of domestic metal; and quarters that should know now "guess" that the market may become steadier and moderately more active from a broad consumption point of view.

San Francisco, April 15.—The quicksilver market was tight. Little metal was available. Prices were increased. Metal was quoted between $79 and $80 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Even division of supply and demand has continued to keep the market in a balanced condition. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.
Low	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.

Tin—Office of Materials Distribution has released figures showing that stocks of pig tin held by the Office of Metals Reserve, R.F.C., which are available for sale, amounted to 26,815 tons on March 31. This is a decrease of 271 tons, compared with stocks on February 28, but 10,459 tons over those of six months ago. Stocks on September 30, 1947 were 16,536 tons.

Meeting of the International Tin Study Group will be held in Washington, April 19 to 24.

Tungsten — To help increase domestic reserves of tungsten, the Bureau of Mines, has conducted an extensive investigation of the Black Rock deposit in California. The Bureau's work, consisting principally of hand and bulldozer trenching and channel sampling, added a significant amount of tungsten to the national supply and incidentally prolonged the life of the Black Rock mine. The report contains topographic and assay maps of the Black Rock deposit, the publication also deals with such topics as the physical features, history and geology of the property. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4210, "Black Rock Tungsten Deposit, Mono County, California," may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Zinc—Statistics released by the American Zinc Institute show March production of all grades of slab zinc at 73,209 tons, compared with 66,784 tons in the preceding month and 75,376 tons in March, 1947. Domestic shipments in March amounted to 64,241 tons, export and drawback 8,298 tons and government amount 3,702 tons, aggregating a total of 76,241 tons. This compares with a total of 73,608 tons in February and 75,788 tons in March last year. Stocks have been declining since the first of this year. The total on March 31 amounted to 45,229 tons, against 48,261 tons on February 29 and 162,049 tons on March 31, 1947. The amount of unfilled orders at the close of March totaled 61,610 tons, against 72,224 tons at the end of February and 56,609 tons at the close of March a year ago. Daily average production was 2,362 tons in March. For the first quarter daily output has averaged 2,324 tons which is a shade over the daily average production in 1947.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that its subsidiary, the United States Commercial Company, has sold eighteen lots, weighing approximately 855 short tons, of prime western grade slab zinc. The slab zinc is the last of such metal imported from Japan pursuant to arrangements made between U.S.C.C., the War Department, the Department of State, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The prices received ranged from 12.53c. to 12.61c. per pound, f.o.b. carrier, Howland Hook, Staten Island, New York, duty paid.

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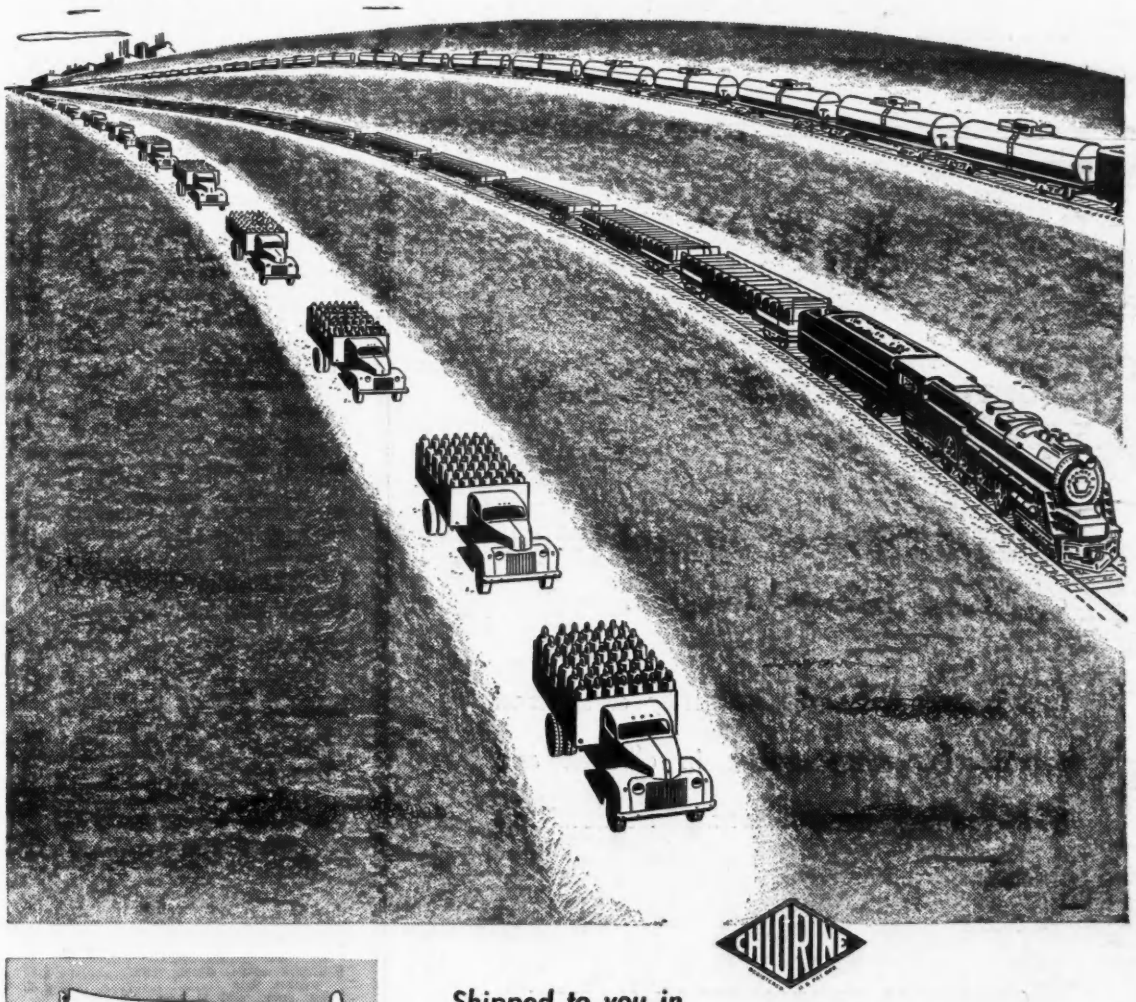

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Sulfate and carbonate uniformly crystallized together for compounding in efficient and good-looking compositions. Economically priced.

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E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
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Chicago: 360 North Michigan Ave.
Boston: Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works....gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va. 30c. 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls....lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - .66
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- —
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - —
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- —
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works.lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- .39¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works....lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, ogs., c.l., works.lb. .0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton.90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and S, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton.78.00 -80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.37.00 -38.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 1.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
tins, smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17⅛
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units 04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. 05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. 07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. napththa (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.85.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.83.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Wax, amorpnous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
refined, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71 - .72
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .78 - .80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73 - .74
refined, bgs. ton lots.....lb. .77 - .80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
No. 2.....lb. 1.16 - 1.18

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.lb. .16 - 16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - 18⅛
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, otns, 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16 - .17⅛
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½- .15⅛
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 19½- —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .19½- .20¼
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots....lb. .68 - .70
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .75 - .76
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .23¾- .39
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.,...ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb. 06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.

Mathieson President

Thomas S. Nichols has been elected president and chief executive officer of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Nichols was formerly vice-president and director of the Prior Chemical Company, and had previously been associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7° ret dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.56 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.47 - —
45-degree, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42¼- —
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .37 - .39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .38 - .40
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - 42

Prices on 8 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 20c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c (5½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .27 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas, Tex., 1¾c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .01½- .02¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...ton. 27 00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works. lb. .01¼- .02¾
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .20 - —
Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0300- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .3[illegible]
jars .....lb. .35 - .3[illegible]

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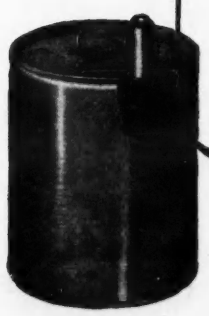

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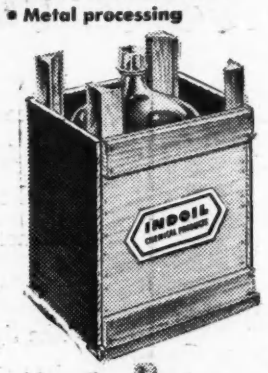

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.35 - .36
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1250- .1260
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.05 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.56 - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.21¼- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12⅝- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12⅞- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13⅜- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13⅝- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12⅝- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.48 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.49 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same		
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.50 - —

Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher

Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphoxylate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	28 - 29
powd., bbls.	lb.	31 - 32

Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09 - —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¾- —

Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).

Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	25½- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - —
Oxide, 85%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works	lb.	.25 - —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.04½- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.05½- —
2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.12 - .16
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	37½- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 - —
2,000 lbs and less, works	lb.	.38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the April 5 issue of OPD.

NFA Urges House

—Continued from page 7

committee urging elimination of a provision in the bill that would transfer the fertilizer research and production functions of the Tennessee Valley Authority over to the Department of Agriculture. The department also plans to file a report on the bill with the committee.

Mr. Dirksen told the committee, in regard to the Jones proposal, that he would have no objection to it. All that he is interested in, he said, is seeing to it that some concentrated effort is made by the government towards restoring the fertility of the soil and he thought that a laboratory set up to make studies in this regard would best serve that end.

He explained the laboratory would essentially be a fifth great laboratory operated under the direction of the department. It would take the same pattern as that provided in the case of the other four laboratories, except that its efforts would be less diversified and would be aimed at the single goal of soil fertility, which he regards today as a challenge to the human race.

He said that there are only about 400,000,000 acres of tillable soil in the country and it is upon this area that the population will have to depend for its food and fiber for all time. The drain is becoming greater as the population grows and the needs of the rest of the world rises, he added.

He also said that he felt that there has been too little thinking given to the requirements of the soil beyond the three fertilizer ingredients of phosphorus, nitrogen and potash and too little emphasis placed upon the loss of the minor elements in the soil. The loss of these factional minerals, Mr. Dirksen believed, has a direct bearing on the health of the population and more study should be given to the needs of these substances in plant life and foods.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices have been named for lead arsenate as a result of the increased cost of production occasioned by the advance in lead. Prices for liquid 2,4-d amine 67 percent have been revised upward. The markets for the basic fertilizer chemicals have remained firm and exceedingly tight, the only exception being superphosphate which was still available in the South but not as free as previously noted. The coal strike has delayed ammonium sulphate shipments. One producer of potash is offering contracts for the season beginning June 1, 1948, to May 31, 1949, at ruling prices. Packinghouse byproducts remained quiet with prices flexible. The absence of important transactions was responsible for no price changes being registered.

Exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials during January, 1948, amounting to 209,000 short tons with a value of $8,048,000, were more than twice as great as the shipments reported for the previous January, according to data compiled by The National Fertilizer Association from records of the Department of Commerce. The increase over a year ago was caused largely by greater shipments of "other nitrogenous chemicals," a Commerce Department category including ammonium nitrate; last January such exports amounted to 7,000 tons while this January they totaled 70,000 tons. Shipments of phosphate rock also increased, as did exports of normal superphosphate and potash other than muriate of potash.

Imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials during January totaled 121,000 short tons, with a value of $4,910,000. By weight, this was an increase of 84 percent. Imports of nitrogenous materials were considerably above last January, largely because of increased imports of sodium nitrate.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead arsenate, 1¾c. per lb.
2,4-d amine, 67 percent, 30c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Deliveries have been delayed as a result of the coal shortage but should now improve with a probable settlement of difficulties at the coal mines. Demand has continued active and considerably in excess of production. The market is firm and definitely tight with resale lots commanding a substantial premium over contract prices.

Castor Pomace—Demand described as slow with producers naming $40 per ton and trade reports current that this figure might be shaded for resale material.

Dried Blood—Market situation quiet with demand slow from the feed trade. Last sales were at $7 per unit of ammonia with a possibility of shading this figure on a firm offer.

Sodium Nitrate—Stocks short of demand with market position tight and no nearby easement in sight. Chilean nitrate production in 1947 amounted to 1,625,000 metric tons, compared with 1,617,000 in 1946. During the year a new process for production of potassium nitrate was announced and the two largest nitrate plants are proceeding with plans to install a solar evaporation system for the recovery of byproducts. The 1948 program calls for a 30 percent increase in production, but this depends upon large-scale exports of the co-products.

Tankage—Prices were unchanged for this material. Last sales were at $7 per unit of ammonia both in New York and Chicago. Demand for feeding uses has remained at an unusually low level.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Stocks have maintained an exceedingly tight position so far this year. The unusually heavy demand for home and export has exceeded production and prevented any excess stocks above ground. January exports showed a substantial increase over the same month in 1947. The total this year amounted to 86,181 tons and included 50,155 tons of Florida land pebble, 93 tons of other Florida rock and 35,933 tons of Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock. January exports in 1947 amounted to 53,935 tons. Combined exports from July 1, 1947, through January, 1948, were 535,815 tons, compared with 447,383 tons for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Superphosphate—Improvement in shipments previously noted has continued over the past week, favorable weather contributing to the increased movement of material from works. Production of normal superphosphate for February totaled 785,608 short tons or 50,742 tons less than the January, 1948, production, according to the Bureau of the Census. Production for this month, however, was approximately 5 percent greater than that of February, 1947. The total supply increased by 7,674 tons above the January, 1948, figure, causing February to be the third consecutive month in which new highs have been established. These data include the production from four new plants which reported for the first time in February, 1948. The February shipments of 441,953 tons were 23,267 tons greater than those for January, 1948, and 44,152 tons above the February, 1947, figure. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 21,479 tons less in the reporting plants than for January, 1948.

Potashes

Contracts for the season beginning June 1 and extending through May 31, 1949, have been offered by a producer at 37½c. per unit of K_2O for high grade and granular muriate, and at 20c. per unit of K_2O for manure salts run of mine 20 percent, carlots, bulk, f.o.b. works, Carlsbad, New Mexico. These prices are the same that prevailed in 1947-48.

Pesticides

While gradual improvement in the inquiry for pesticides is developing there is little general disposition to buy ahead. The exception is confined to copper sulphate. The year to date has been unusual. Ordinarily, buyers are well covered with contracts by April 1, but to date relatively little future business has been placed. The decline in DDT prices is partly responsible for creating the impression that other insecticide materials would give way to lower quotations, but these have not materialized. The attitude of buyers suggests a jam later in the year if the buying movement is accelerated by a heavy infestation. It is stated that the slow demand has delayed production of calcium arsenate and lead arsenate. The latter chemical has been advanced in accordance with the higher market for lead. Trade reports indicate that benzene hexachloride production may be short of the season's requirements.

Calcium Arsenate—Department of Commerce announces its production figures for 1947 are incorrect and should read 46,700,000 pounds.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid—Continues in active demand for use as a weed-killer. Producers name 75c. per pound for carlots and 83c. to 90c. per pound for smaller quantities; material is packed in fiber drums. Prices are f.o.b. the works, freights equalized with recognized competitive points. The market for 2,4-d amine 67 percent has been advanced to $6.30 per gallon for 50-gallon drums, $6.60 for five-gallon drums, and $6.80 for one-gallon cans, four in a case, f.o.b. the works, freight allowed on 10 gallons or more.

Lead Arsenate—Higher prices have been established as a result of the increased cost of lead. The carlot price to dealers is now 23½c. per pound, and 24½c. to 25½c. per pound for smaller quantities in 100-pound drums or in three, four and six-pound bags in cases, f.o.b. the works or nearest warehouse point, freight allowed to any regular common carrier destination on lots of 96 pounds or more.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand for sulphur for industrial and agricultural uses has been sustained at a high level and is being readily satisfied from ample mine stocks. There have been no unusual delays in transportation and the combined movement from mines was described as satisfactory. The export price remains at $22 per long ton, f.o.b. Gulf ports. Pyrites revealed no new developments. Prices were unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

The most significant development last week affecting the coaltar chemical industry was the settlement of the coal strike at least in part, although miners were still hesitant about returning to work for reasons other than that which caused the initial walkout. The indications of an early return to full scale coal mining operations were received in most quarters with a feeling of relief because the effects of the work stoppage were beginning to be felt seriously in certain items. This effect will carry over for some weeks because it will take the steel companies who were hardest hit some two weeks to resume normal operations, it was stated, and meanwhile steel operations last week were scheduled at only 71.3 percent of capacity according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,285,200 tons of steel ingots and castings, a rate of production which was still higher, however, than the average rate in 1940 which was the highest prewar year. With a lag of some two weeks for recovery of the steel operation levels of this year, the lag on supplies of crude tar to distillers will be somewhat longer. Steel production the previous week was 1,521,300 tons compared with 1,653,700 tons a year ago.

There were no significant price movements last week anywhere in the coaltar chemical industry as the market settled down to a steady price structure early in the second quarter. Some changes, however, are due to become effective in May on such items as naphthalene. Naphthalene supplies of crude materials remained critically short and the situation was made slightly worse by a fire in one of the plants of a major producer.

Benzol, feeling the effects of lowered output in recent weeks, was beginning to tighten slightly with spotty instances of short supplies. Toluol was still in a somewhat eased supply position and from an overall supply point of view there were indications of xylol easing a bit. Solvent naphtha was still short in most quarters.

Such basic products as phenols, cresols and cresylic acids were tight and unchanged. A normal volume of business was being carried on in the field of chemical intermediates, but it was reported in several sections that there seemed to be a general hesitancy and greater caution being shown on the part of buyers with purchases being limited to smaller quantities for a shorter period of time. One of the contributing factors to this situation and one which is largely responsible for it, is the uncertainty of what the possible effect of the European Recovery Program and of increased armament will be on the chemical industry. This situation should clarify itself sufficiently in a month or two to yield a fair indication of what the trends will be.

Basic Products

Benzol—Due in part to lessened production as a consequence of diminished steel operations caused by the coal strike, this market tightened somewhat in recent weeks. The overall market position with respect to benzol was one of reasonable balance with demand, but there were reported more frequent cases of isolated shortages. Prices remained essentially unchanged. Settlement of the current work stoppage of the miners was expected to ease the supply situation somewhat in a matter of a few weeks following the time lapse required for steel operations to climb back to normal levels. February production by coke oven operators of all grades of benzol totaled some 12,926,778 gallons according to the Bureau of Mines.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 10 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	836,881
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	21,696,708
Benzol	gals.	2,734,138
Coaltar	gals.	10,142,770
Creosote oil	gals.	564,467
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,340,609
Phenol	lbs.	158,756
Toluol	gals.	546,817
Xylol	gals.	123,477

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.2	152.0	147.3	132.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coaltar — Distillers were generally agreed that any further delay in settlement of the coal strike would have caused rather serious dislocations in the industry as a result of curtailed supplies of tar. Damage by the strike to date was felt rather generally, but so far as the coaltar chemicals industry was concerned it had not forced them into a hard pressed position. Crude tar production by coke operators, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted in February to 59,351,624 gallons, off 8.2 percent from the previous month.

Creosote—This market continued unchanged from its recent position of ample supplies from both domestic and foreign sources. Prices were holding firm at levels maintained since the first of the year. February production as reported by the Bureau of Mines set coke oven operators output at 3,115,502 gallons.

Cresols—These materials were in short supply and strong demand at prices recently established at the beginning of the second quarter. The current price spread between different producers was 1¼c. per pound in tankcar quantities for the technical grades, and 1½c. for the USP grades. There was no visable tendency for these materials to ease in the near future. Imported last week were 24 drums of cresols from Liverpool.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies of this material for the manufacture of such plasticizers as tricresylphosphate, for synthetic resins, and for disinfectants were still under heavy pressure of demand. Domestic production was being distributed by manufacturers in as equitable manner as possible. Increasing imports from Britain were still far from filling the gap between demand and supply, but were arriving in sufficient quantities to be of some significance in the overall supply picture. Imported last week were some 1,417 drums from United Kingdom sources.

Naphthalene—Imports of naphthalene in the last two weeks totaled some 5,625 bags arriving at Boston from Antwerp. The critical naphthalene shortage with respect to crude material continued acute. To add to the already critical supply position there was a fire in one of the plants of a major producer. Prices on naphthalene currently showed a 2c. per pound spread between different producers. A rise in prices which has been currently taking place in the naphthalene industry was due to narrow this price spread as of May 1 by ½c. per pound.

Refined naphthalene demand was, however, in fair balance with demand and appeared to be less critical than a year ago due for the most part to an effort on the part of major producers to turn out sufficient refined material to meet the anticipated strong demand. The price structure of refined naphthalene was up ¾c. per pound by most major producers, with the rest slated to advance about May 1.

Phenol—The overall picture on the phenol market was still one of relatively tight supplies against a sustained strong demand for both natural and synthetic phenols. Prices were holding firm at their newly established levels and were expected to continue at these levels for some weeks to come. Advances as previously reported were not uniform and showed a price spread, particularly in the natural phenols. Some producers advanced prices ½c. over their previous levels, while other producers advanced their quotations by ¾c. to 1c. per pound. This situation was a change from the first quarter when the price levels were more nearly uniform. Changes were made at various times by different producers and in varying amounts.

Pyridine—Tight market conditions on 2 degree pyridine continued. February production by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 122,093 gallons of crude material reported on a dry basis, an increase over January of 157.2 percent. Production during the same period of refined material amounted to 72,941 pounds, off 23.2 percent from January.

Solvent Naphtha—A tight market position was maintained in this market with

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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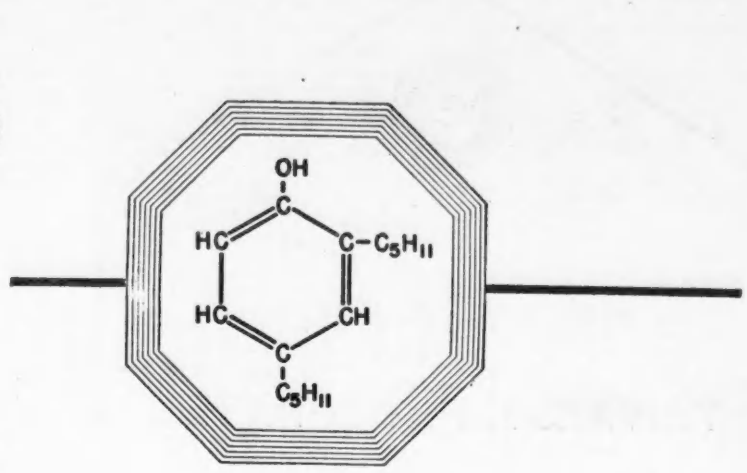

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PAINT AND VARNISH—for use as an anti-skinning agent and aid in pigment dispersion, and as a raw material for the production of oil-soluble phenolic resins.

RUBBER—as a softener for Butyl rubber, and for the production of phenol sulfides useful both as peptizing agents in reclaiming operations and as vulcanizing agents.

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demand appreciably in excess of supply in most quarters. Settlement of the coal strike was expected to prevent the supply situation from becoming worse, however, and there was likely to be some relief of the pressure of demand on solvent naphtha as a result of the overall supply position of xylol having begun to show signs of definite easing. This latter situation was not expected to have an immediate effect on the solvent naphtha supply position but was rather an effect which could be looked to in the near future as of some significance. Coke over production in February amounted to 376,135 gallons of crude and 62,701 gallons of refined solvent.

Toluol—The recently improved position of toluol with respect to supply was continuing. Some producers reported isolated cases of tight spots, but the overall position was definitely easier than in recent months and likely to continue so. Prices were expected to maintain their current levels indefinitely. The Bureau of Mines reported coke oven operators as having produced a total of 2,304,878 gallons of toluol during February, mostly of the nitration grade, with production during the month generally off on all grades as compared to January.

Xylol—A tight market position on coal-tar xylol was being maintained, despite the lowered demand from the protective coatings industry by virtue of lessened production as a result of the coal strike. The overall supply picture of xylol which has been critically short over recent months was one of a gradual easing which was expected to relieve some of the pressure in the near future. This trend, however, should not be interpreted as any indication that supplies in general will become free. An improved market situation, however, was something which could be reasonably anticipated, according to feelings expressed in most quarters. February production of xylol by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 564,158 gallons, off 10.2 percent from the previous month.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic — A continued good demand for this item was reported in a market where firm prices prevailed. Prices ranged over a fairly wide spread between different producers, but demand was such that production moved well at all levels.

Acid, Benzoic — Supplies of this item were not critical but demand was strong and producers were in general able to take care of established customers, although they were not usually in a position to take on any new business. Prices held firmly to levels which have prevailed over recent months. No change in the situation was anticipated in the immediate future.

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic—This color intermediate was under heavy pressure of demand against short supply maintaining the tight market position which has been characteristic for many months. Shortages are due for the most part to the naphthalene shortage and hence there could be no hope of relief in the near future. Prices were in general holding to firm levels, quoted by different producers at a spread of some 7c. per pound.

Acid, Chlorosulphonic — This material was being quoted at steady prices of 2½c. per pound in tankcars. Demand was said to be continuing at its usual strong level, and supplies while not free were reasonably available and less tight than most intermediates.

Acid, Fumaric—A tight market on this material was still persisting in a market where increasing demand from the chemical industry for special end uses was evident. Prices ranged from 27c. to 31c. per pound and were holding firm.

Acid, Malic—The supply situation on this acid was reported in some quarters as in fair balance with demand. It is a product which normally moves in fairly small volume, and with the tremendous drop in the production of aircraft zinc chromate primer where malic acid was used to some extent as a suspension stabilizer, there has been less demand for the product. Prices were unchanged at 47c. per pound.

Acid, Orthocresotinic — This material was holding firm at prices of 67c. per pound in carlots and 69c. in less than carlots. Production was reported as moving in fair volume.

Acid, Toluenesulphonic—Operations of the dyestuffs industry kept up a good demand for this item which held firm in price at 20c. per pound in drum quantities.

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this important intermediate in the dyestuffs and organic syntheses industry moved with fair promptness in shipment. Supplies were not abundant, but most consumers were getting sufficient material to meet their requirements. One of the problems disturbing to manufacturers of anilin was the inordinately advancing costs of production with which they have been plagued over recent months, due to factors beyond their control such as the greatly increased costs of iron borings used in large quantity for the reduction of nitrobenzene to anilin. This factor alone accounts for a large percentage of the current price of anilin.

Beta-gamma Picoline—The market on this item was reported as holding fairly stable, with some fluctuations in demand. Prices were firm and unchanged holding to the range of 23½c. to 24c. per pound.

Betapicoline—The supplies of this item were generally described as short, with prices holding well to levels maintained over recent months on the order of $1.60 per pound in carlots and $1.85 in less than carlots, for the 90 percent grade. The 95 percent grade was still quoted at $2.05 per pound in returnable drums.

Dichloroanilin—A generally strong demand for dichloroanilin was reported with prices holding firm to levels maintained over recent months of 75c. per pound. Supplies were said to be rather short due primarily to lack of sufficient production rather than a shortage of raw materials as such. Chlorine used in the chlorination of this and a wide range of chemical intermediates was readily available in bulk shipments such as tanks. However for smaller users where purchases are made in less than tank units, a scarcity of cylinders was a problem hampering chlorine purchases.

Dichlorophenol — Firm prices of 28c. per pound prevailed on this item which continued in heavy demand against generally short supplies. Phenol remained tight, and the chlorinated derivatives were affected by this situation. However, demand for chlorinated phenols was by no means uniform, the situation at the moment being one in which dichlorophenol was tight while orthochlorophenol was relatively easy.

Dinitroanilin—The market situation on this item remained essentially unchanged from its position of recent months where strong demand prevailed against limited supply. Firm prices of 50c. per pound on a freight allowed basis were being quoted.

Orthocresol — Short supplies against strong demand in a tight market was characteristic of this item which was currently quoted at prices in the range of 33c. to 35c. per pound in carlots for the pure 30 degree material.

Orthodichlorobenzene—The supply situation on this item was in a fairly easy position last week with shipments from most quarters going forward promptly. Prices were holding firm.

Paradichlorobenzene—There was evidence of an easing of the supply situation in this market due in part to increased production from new units. Prices were holding firm in a structure where major producers were offering the material in carlots under 1c. per pound price spread.

Stein, Hall Transfers O'Neill

Stein, Hall & Co., supplier of raw materials to the textile, adhesive, paper and food industries, New York, has appointed Joseph T. O'Neill sales representative for Texas. Mr. O'Neill, who was formerly associated with the company's New York office, will now make his headquarters at its New Orleans office.

Trade Briefs

United States Petroleum Carriers, Inc., has borrowed $1,400,000 to finance the acquisition of T-2 tanker tonnage.

Standard Royalty Corporation has obtained an oil production loan of $425,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Dye production in Switzerland showed considerable increase during 1947, according to recent reports. The increased output is attributed to the improved supply situation and a sustained high demand.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's construction of a £1,000,000 refinery near Melbourne, Australia, has been commemorated by a plaque recently dedicated by Thomas Hollway, premier of the State of Victoria.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has revealed that total payments to its retirement fund amounted to $3,059,364.77 on December 31, 1947. The company said that membership in the retirement plan now includes about half of its personnel.

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Olive Oil Regulations Revised in New York

Recently enacted amendments to the olive oil mixtures law of New York State will simplify enforcement procedures, in the opinion of the bureau of food control of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Manufacturers, packers and others selling olive oil mixtures known as compound oil, or blended oil, no longer are required to state the percentage of each of the different ingredients. Under the new law, the container must show the percentage of olive oil and the total percentage of other vegetable oils as well as the specific percentage of each other ingredient comprising more than one-half of 1 percent of the mixture.

Arnold, Hoffman Buys Harkness & Cowing Co.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., chemical distributor, Providence, R. I., has purchased the business of Harkness & Cowing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Cincinnati unit will continue to manufacture its line of stearic acid, red oil and crude glycerin, and the Arnold, Hoffman officials have indicated that no changes in personnel or policies are contemplated.

At the same time, the new owner of the Cincinnati firm said that fatty acid production will be increased and that production of other chemicals will soon be started by the Harkness & Cowing Division.

Johnson Marketing New Cleaner

S. C. Johnson & Son, wax manufacturer, Racine, Wis., has developed a new maintenance product, known as "Johnson's Floor Cleaner," which is designed to remove soiled self-polishing wax and dirt from waxed floors. The new product is said to be sufficiently effective that it may be diluted with twenty parts of water and produce satisfactory results.

British Pharmacopeia Revised

A new revision of the British Pharmacopeia—the first in sixteen years—has been completed, and B.P. 1948 will be published September 1. Advance copies will be available for inspection, under specific restrictions, beginning April 19, at the offices of the medical council, 44 Hallam street, Portland place, London, W. 1; 44 Queen street, Edinburgh, 2; and 68 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.

Barada & Page Moves

Barada & Page, Inc., agricultural and industrial chemicals, has moved its offices from Kansas City, Mo., to St. Louis. The new address is Second and Penrose streets, St. Louis 7, and the telephone number is GArfield 6642.

A.H. Williams Changes Name

A. H. Williams Company, wholesale drugs and heavy chemicals, Utica, N. Y., has changed its name to H. K. Hineline Company. There is no change in officers or in personnel.

Oxygen Plant Planned in Texas

The Rio Grande Valley Oxygen Company is planning the construction of an oxygen manufacturing plant on the outskirts of Brownsville, Tex. Housing facilities for twenty families will be constructed in connection with the new plant.

Moore Joins Trask

James J. Moore, for the past twelve years with Merchants Chemical Company, has joined the sales force of Arthur C. Trask Company, Chicago.

Aircraft Fire Fighting Techniques Reported

A combination of foam, fog-foam, and carbon dioxide has been found to be the most suitable fire extinguishing agent for aircraft fires, according to one of four aircraft fire fighting reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The four reports are:

PB-85727; "Comparative Test of Modified and Standard Class Fire Fighting Trucks"; photostat, $11; microfilm, $3.50; 109 pages.

PB-86356; "Study of Aircraft Crash Rescue and Fire Fighting Equipment"; photostat, $3; microfilm, $1.50; twenty-three pages.

PB-86214; "Comparative Test of Navy Model FFN-5 Crash Fire-Fighting and Rescue Truck with USAF Modified Class 155 Crash Fire-Fighting Truck"; photostat, $6; microfilm, $2.25; fifty-seven pages.

PB-47866; "Fog Nozzle Installation on Class 155 Crash Fire Truck"; photostat, $4; microfilm, $1; forty-eight pages.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Spaventa Changes Firms

Carlos Spaventa, for the past six years exclusive buyer in the United States for Farmacia & Drogueria Franco-Ingelsa S. A., Buenos Aires, Argentina, has become associated with the Instituto Argentino de Promocion del Intercambio, New York.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Price changes were restricted to sizing materials last week. Scarcity of the technical grade of egg albumen and active demand boosted the price 10 cents per pound, while egg yolk was easier and reduced 3 cents per pound under increased offerings and light buying interest. Improved consuming demand for potato starch strengthened this market and quotations were advanced fractionally. Export inquiry also was more active for this material and sales of sizable quantities were booked for shipment to Europe. Higher cost for sago flour replacements resulted in a fractional increase for supplies on the spot. Recent heavy trading at Singapore for shipment to India has stiffened the primary market. Trading in tapioca flour continued limited to small lots on the spot while interest in shipments of new crop flour continued inactive. Corn derivatives were in moderate request against contracts, while dextrin continued in tight supply and in good demand. Export inquiry for corn, potato and wheat starches continued keen for shipment to Europe and was the cause of stiffening the potato starch market.

The overall market situation prevailing in tanning materials was generally one of light trading under mild consumer interest. The generally higher price structure which has developed on the more important tanning materials was conducive to buyer resistance and a cautious attitude on the part of tanners generally. Added to this was a shortage of supplies at the primary sources on several materials due for the most part to heavy foreign purchases. These factors contributed to make a relatively inactive current market. However, tanners were for the most part operating at a good level of production and although a good inventory of shoes was reported on hand, the outlook for tanning operations was favorable. There was rumored in some quarters a possibility of hide shortages in the near future as a result of the current hoof and mouth disease in some primary markets.

Department of Agriculture announced increases in its selling price of government owned 1948 wool clip, effective April 12. The increases apply to greasy, shorn fine and half-blood wools of average French combing and longer staple and range from 7 to 9 cents per pound over previous selling prices obtained by the department in previous years. Prices of short French combing and clothing wools were increased 3 cents per pound for the fine grade; 2 cents for the half-blood and 1 to 3 cents for greasy worsted type pulled wools. No premiums will be asked this year on carbonized wools, the department may offer for sale. Under previous sales programs such wools have brought a 10c. per pound premium over scoured wools.

Original margins in raw hide futures on the New York Commodity Exchange were reduced from $2,000 to $1,200, effective April 12, it was announced by the board of managers. Margins on hedges were reduced from $1,500 to $800 per contract while spreads or straddle transactions remain unchanged at $400 per contract. Hide futures contract represents 40,000 pounds.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, tech., 10c. per lb.
Potato starch, ½c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
375.7	375.7	383.7	315.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Supply condition remained tight. Demand was steady and mainly for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—Conditions in this material were unchanged and continued on a firm basis. Active consuming demand against contracts absorbed the output and kept the market strong at current quotations. Supplies of resale lots were light and in good request.

Soda, Acetate—Available stocks were reported light and closely held at former quotations. Demand was fairly active.

Soda, Formaldehyde-Sulfoxylate—This market was firm under a good demand and limited supplies. Prices were strong and makers announced an increase of 2c. per pound, effective May 1. Quotations ranged from 20c. to 26c. per pound, depending upon quantity for spot delivery.

Sulphonated Oils—Lower prices for castor oil, which declined 1c. per pound, were reflected in sulphonated and quotations were reduced. Sulphonated 50 percent was quoted at 14c. to 14½c., and 75 percent 20c. to 20½c. per pound, depending upon sellers and quantity. Tallow grades were unchanged and steady with the firmness of the basic material.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Scarcity of technical combined with active demand featured this market and boosted quotations 10c. per pound. Sales were reported on the basis of $1.45 per pound, for May-June delivery, and up to $1.55 was asked for prompt delivery. Trading a week ago was reported at $1.35 per pound for April. Edible was steady but not as tight as technical. Offers are gradually increasing. Trading was reported at $2.72 per pound for spot and April delivery, and at $2.60 for May.

Albumin, Blood—Production was at a standstill owing to shutting down of packinghouse plants by labor troubles. Consumers were operating on inventories, which, it was stated, were not sufficient to carry consumers for any length of time. Albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Dextrin, Corn—Demand was active with deliveries still from five to six weeks behind orders. Prices were unchanged and reflected the steadiness in corn.

Egg, Yolk—Increased offerings weakened this market. Trading was light and prices were off about 3c. per pound. May delivery was quoted at 95c. per pound, while spot and April delivery was named at 98c. to $1.05 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was light and spotty.

Sago Flour—Trading was moderate, mainly for spot delivery. Market was firmer, owing to the firmness of primary markets. Shipments were advanced to 8c. per pound, ex dock, New York. Spot stocks were held at 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Although domestic demand for cornstarch was restricted to actual requirements, inquiry for export was reported quite active. Supplies were liberal and more than adequate to cover current demand. Prices were without changes and steady. Previously announced allocations of 20,000,000 pounds of cornstarch and cornflour to the United Kingdom were cancelled at the request of the British government, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture April 12. Corn stocks on farms on April 1 were placed at 849,198,000 bushels, compared with 1,276,329,000 bushels for the same time last year. The April 1, ten-year 1937-46 average is 1,119,718,000 bushels. Corn grind in March was indicated at 8,116,840 bushels, against 12,244,741 bushels in March, last year, according to Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Starch, Potato—Tone of this market was improved by the increased trading last week. Consumers took sizable quantities for prompt delivery and showed more interest in Summer requirements. Prices were firmer for shipments from Maine. Carlots were advanced to 8.10c. per pound, New York basis. Smaller quantities were held at 9½c. to 10c. per pound on the spot. Reports from Idaho stated that production was light and mills were expected to close down at the end of the month.

Tapioca Flour—There was little doing in the market last week. Interest in spot supplies was confined to small quantities for immediate needs. Stocks were fairly liberal. High grades were quoted at 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound, and good mediums at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, according to quantity. Interest in new crop flour continued slow.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading was held to the moderate levels prevailing over recent weeks in this market which maintained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

its steady but quiet position. Prices were unchanged.

Divi-Divi—Due in part to heavy previous purchases made by foreign buyers the offerings of this item from primary sources were almost non-existent. Buyer interest in the American market was active but suppliers were unable to satisfy the demand, and there was no indication of their being able to do so in the immediate future. Imports continued to be light against previous orders, and competition for the small amounts which will be shipped against light offerings was expected to be keen. Imported last week were some 3,098 bags at Philadelphia.

Gambier—Trading in this item was at a virtual standstill due to lack of availability. Prices maintained their nominal levels.

Logwood Extract—A long continued firm price position characterized this market where material continued to move in steady volume in relation to the overall operations of the tanning industry.

Mangrove Bark—Very restricted trading in this item was being done, despite heavy demand, because of a great shortage of material at the primary source where some six weeks ago a government regulation established specifications for exportable bark as a conservation measure. Very limited supplies will prevail until sufficient growth of bark develops to meet the specifications. When such bark is again available it is to be expected that shipments will be of higher quality with respect to bark thickness and tannin content.

Myrobalans—The volume of trading in this item on the American market was rather small despite the liberal offerings, due for the most part to the uncertainty regarding the quality of shipments upon arrival. Tanners were accordingly limiting orders to modest quantities for prompt shipment, and quite cautious with respect to sources of supply. Imported last week were some 512 bags from Bombay.

Quebracho Extract—Quiet trading in quebracho still existed last week due to continued buyer resistance to high prices in the American market, and to a shortage of available material at the source.

A low volume of trading in quebracho was reported as characteristic of the market in England where tanners were extending their use of wattle similar to the practice of American tanners. The imports by both countries remained at a low level. Last week some 16,177 bags of extract were imported; arriving at New York and Philadelphia.

Valonia—A shortage of supplies at primark sources still existed as a result of heavy foreign buying. Offerings were consequently light and the demand from tanners which continued to be spotty could not be assured of prompt shipment. Prices were firm at new higher levels recently established.

Wattle—Strong demand was sustained for this item, particularly for the extract, as a partial replacement for quebracho. Demand on primary sources for material by tanners the world over created a tight market situation which was expected to continue. Accordingly, offerings remained light, and prices were unchanged from the new higher levels officially established for this country some weeks ago.

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Michigan Chemical Making New Extinguisher Fluid

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., is marketing chlorobromomethane a' a fire extinguisher fluid Sold under the trade name "CB," the material is said to be one and a half to six times as effective against various kinds of fire as other common agents.

The company claims that chlorobromomethane is much less corrosive than carbon tetrachloride to metals commonly used in fire extinguisher construction, and has practically no action on them when dry. It also claims that the new material is characterized by speedy action, extremely low freezing point and chemical stability, and declares that there is less "flashback," and less soot and smoke in the case of fires controlled by the material.

Dr. Leaderman Joins Nat'l Standards Bureau

The National Bureau of Standards has appointed Dr. Herbert Leaderman to its division of organic and fibrous materials and has assigned him to research on the fundamental mechanical properties of high polymers. Dr. Leaderman was formerly engaged in studies of the elastic and creep properties of rubber, plastics and textile fibers for the Textile Foundation and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

World Chemical Opens Export Division Office

World Chemical Corporation, manufacturer of chemical specialties for the textile, leather and soap industries, New York, has established offices for its export division at 30 Vesey street, New York. M. A. Fischer is manager of the new office, which handles a complete line of industrial chemicals and specialties.

Stein-Hall to Mark Fiftieth Anniversary of Philadelphia Office

Stein-Hall & Co., textile chemicals firm, New York, will mark the fiftieth anniversary of its Philadelphia branch office on May 4. The Philadelphia office was the first of Stein-Hall's network of branch outlets, and was established under the direction of the late Harry M. Saffer. Elliott I. Stokes assumed the managership of the office in 1938 upon the death of Mr. Saffer, and has retained that position to the present.

Trade Briefs

American Viscose Corporation is preparing to put additional machines into production to almost double its output of rayon yarn.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has exercised options to purchase a tract of land on the Wateree River, near Camden, S. C., and will use the property for expansion of manufacturing facilities of its rayon department.

Celanese Corporation of America has appointed Albert S. Dempewolff advertising manager. Mr. Dempewolff has been the company's assistant advertising manager since 1940.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price activity in the fine chemical market was, mainly, in quotations on ethyleneglycol and diethyleneglycol ethers. Ethyleneglycol itself had been advanced late in March by one producer and others followed around the first of April. In the main, the quotations provided by producers of the ethers were on a higher level of prices than heretofore. In the drug market, menthol was an article lower in price and more competitive in a dull market. The result of the shifting of prices was a fall of 0.3 point in the drug and fine chemical market index to establish the level of 254.9, a level most nearly approached late in September, 1947, when the index was 254.3.

Demand in the market as a whole held close to the recently lower level of total sales. The flow of demand to producers was exceptionally steady but the quantities taken were less than they had been not too long ago and the needs pressed less strongly on the manufacturers. The undertone of the market in general was steady.

Alcohol market possibilities were heightened by the Cuban set aside of blackstrap gallonage in order to meet the Cuban needs for fuel comprised of blended gasoline and alcohol. To that end, also, Cuban distillery stocks were frozen and 1,367,000 gallons of alcohol were allocated for fuel blending. The effect of these developments on the United States markets was awaited with some concern.

The availability of methanol, which is also an alcohol, seemed threatened by the scarcity of anhydrous ammonia. The synthesis of ammonia and methanol starts at a common point but the process eventually reaches a stage where the manufacturers have to decide which path the process shall take from then on: the paths are two in number, one of which leads to ammonia and the other to methanol. The need for ammonia exceeds supply severely and to meet requirements for that article, a cutback in methanol production may have to be made. Such a cutback would affect the availability of methanol, formaldehyde, and paraformaldehyde.

Crude glycerin appeared to be strengthening but the position of refined material remained very steady and without immediate change. Antifebriles were not available in quantities sufficient to meet all needs promptly. Plentiful supplies of quicksilver—actual and potential from foreign sources only—accompanied a steady market for the derived mercurials. Tartrates still showed signs of unsettlement.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Diethyleneglycol, 1½c. per lb.
Monobutylether, 3½c. per lb.
Monoethylether, ½c. per lb.
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether, ½c. per lb.
Monoethylether acetate, 1c. per lb.
Monomethylether, 1c. per lb.
Procaine hydrochloride, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, 1½c. per lb.
Epichlorohydrin, 6½c. per lb.
Menthol, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
254.9	255.2	252.2	252.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetaldehyde—The market was reasonably active but the call for merchandise was not expansive. Consumers bought close to their fairly nearby requirements but the volume of such business compared favorably with that in recent weeks. Prices appeared to be steady.

Acetanilide — Production was being taken up promptly and in a volume not contributive to an accumulation of unsold stocks in the hands of the producers. Needs were even with the volume of demand current for some time past and conditions did not suggest that such needs would shrink in the nearby future.

Acetone—Contract quantities were reported tendered with a fair degree of promptness and accepted in the same manner. Supply was considered to be not excessive and beyond the probable needs of the majority of consumers of this article over the balance of this quarter. Undertones were steady and prices appeared to be firm on the basis of the late advance.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Demand was very steady. It was in volume normal in the terms of recent understanding of that word and signs failed to suggest any reduction in national requirements in the nearby future. Prices appeared to be firmly entrenched at present.

Acid, Ascorbic—The market was not notably active, nor was it slower than recently. The call was steady and well stabilized. So were prices that had been prevailing unchanged for a long period of time.

Acid, Benzoic—Danger that the not too ample supply of USP acid might be reduced passed with the ending of the coal strike—provided the miners actually return to the pits to work toward their pension of $100 per month. Reserves had cared for needs during the strike. The outlook for continued absorption of production in virtually full measure was considered to be good in most quarters.

Acid, Boric—Tenders made against existing contracts were usually accepted promptly by buyers, contributing a steadying quality to the market and making for general stability in price. Supply was said to be sufficient to cover the known requirements of buyers.

Acid, Citric—Spring business has been fair in volume and it is hoped that a normal expansion in consumption will come when the main season for soft drink consumption shall have arrived. Prices continued to be well stabilized in the spot market. Supply was good.

Acid, Gallic—Demand had no unusual qualities during the past week. It was steady in terms of normal requirements of all manufacturing consumers and the movement tended to hold quotations to a well stabilized position. Stocks were not excessive in most directions.

Acid, Hydriodic—The fact that the suppliers of raw material have been able to make stabilization the feature of their price position has aided much in the very steady price position ruling in this acid over a long period of time. All needs were promptly met.

Acid, Mandelic—The lower prices established during the previous trading period went into effect without disturbing the market position of this material. The more attractive price level, it is hoped, will stimulate sales considerably. They could stand stimulation.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Needs were promptly supplied by the leading suppliers of this article and in point of volume, movement of USP goods was up to normal. Prices seemed to occupy a position of stability and no signs of a change in that aspect of the market were reported during the period under review.

Acid, Salicylic—The return of coal miners to the pit—if they all do return—will remove the possible crisis that could have arisen in the supply of raw material required to manufacture this acid. Undertones continued to be very firm in the spot market where a normal demand accounted for available production in very steady fashion at well maintained quotations.

Acid, Tartaric — According to reports of prices for both the technical and USP grades of this merchandise. The stability was related to the well maintained movement of production into consuming channels and was also the result of a well supported raw material situation. Reserves could cover any reasonable expansion in needs.

According to reports from Italian sources, 1947 exports of this material from Italy totaled almost 1,200 tons, which compares with the prewar average of 2,000 tons per year. Italian factories were reported in good operating condition with those of Barletta and Milan in full operating condition. Milan is a hotbed of leftist politics and the outcome of national elections in Italy could well affect the statistical position of this acid.

Agar—Conditions favored buyers. They kept the article in a position in which competition seemed to play a considerable part when the covering of substantial requirements was under way. Open quotations lack quotable change but shading would not surprise.

Alcohol—Cuban setaside of blackstrap molasses could well have a pronounced effect on the position of pure and denatured alcohol manufactured in this country from that raw material. It could also have an effect on the situation in Cuban manufactured alcohol. The full effect of the Cuban action in setting aside 40,000,000 gallons of blackstrap to make

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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alcohol for fuel purposes remains to be developed so far as the alcohol economy of the United States is concerned. Cuban alcohol stocks have been frozen at the distilleries and 1,367,000 gallons have been allocated for fuel-making purposes.

Total production of pure alcohol in the period July 1, 1947 through February 29, 1948 was 218,115,268 gallons, comparing with 154,012,217 gallons produced in the corresponding months in the previous fiscal year.

Withdrawals of tax paid alcohol in the same period totaled 26,923,302 gallons, against 36,866,903 gallons in the previous year. Of tax-free alcohol, 211,193,763 gallons were withdrawn, against 239,343,192 gallons in the 1946-1947 period.

In completely denatured alcohol, total production during the eight months mentioned was 32,018,762 gallons, comparing with 29,415,026 gallons in the corresponding eight months a year ago. Withdrawals were 32,007,790 gallons this year against 29,398,993 gallons in the previous 1946-1947 period.

As to specially denatured alcohol in the same eight months, the production totaled 99,209,091 gallons this year against 99,808,789 gallons a year ago during the same period. Withdrawals reached 99,511,711 gallons in July, 1947 through February, 1948, comparing with 107,934,164 gallons in the corresponding period during 1946-1947.

Aloin — The market was reasonably steady but the future of raw material prices has yet to be fully disclosed and, hence, probable developments in the aloin situation were not forecast.

Ammonium Benzoate — It seemed that production of this article would not be reduced; that had been a possibility when the coal miner strike threatened the supply of some basic raw materials. The market remained strongly placed and demand was well up to normal.

Ammonium Carbonate — Undertones were very firm. Supply was still conservative and needs pressed actively for satisfaction. Prices were in relatively strong position and signs of a change in that aspect of the market were lacking. Little competition was noted.

Ammonium Pentaborate — The price schedule on this article has been highly stable since the present quotations were setup around the first of this year. Undertones were steady and reflected a normal consumer appeal for supplies which, on the whole, were delivered with fair promptness to those who consume the material.

Amyl Acetate — Supply and demand were still the elements that made for the strength of current prices. The supply was moderate; the need, excellent in size and flowing steadily to the producers.

Antipyrine—Supplies have not been increased sufficient to make the position of consumers any more satisfactory to themselves. Needs exceeded the availability of goods, a condition making for a continuously strong price position in this material.

Atropine — The market was relatively quiet. It was active in volume fully up to that prevailing for a considerable length of time, yet the generally unchanged total of transactions tended to give the market the appearance of being quiet. Prices were very firm.

Biotin—This article has been made commercially available at $12.50 per gram. The product is crystallin in form and is free from acid. The previous quotations of several hundred dollars per gram had deterred the needed research into the use of biotin in human and animal nutrition. In its present status, biotin for use in humans is still wholly experimental and the sellers require the customary release for a new drug as required by the Food and Drug Administration.

Castor Oil—The lowering of prices was not continued following the 1c. per pound decline duly reported during the previous trading period. Supply of oil appeared to be ample in all respects, a fact that has induced a broadening of competition between producers.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 6,788 bags, or 1,018,200 pounds, compared with 5,648 bags or 847,200 pounds in the previous week and 23,227 bags, or 3,484,050 pounds in the corresponding week, 1947.

Total arrivals this year since January 1 became 455,043 bags, or 68,256,450 pounds, against 589,769 bags, or 88,465,350 pounds in the corresponding period of 1947.

Codliver Oil—Reduced production in 1948, as compared with the results of fishing in 1947, seemed now to be inevitable and to this strong factor in the market there has to be added the fact that much of the crop has been engaged for consumption in Europe. Most European countries have been active buyers, though, in all probability, the transactions have been of a barter character. The strong character of the market revealed some time back when the Norwegian official price was advanced is now better understood and importers in the United States will do well if they can manage to hold market quotations to current levels prevailing in this country.

Codliver Oil Production

Stormy weather has hampered production substantially abroad. Production figures have been received that cover the fish catch and oil output to March 13, together with comparative production data for the four previous years. The data are as follows:—

	Hectolitres
1948	26,656
1947	66,372
1946	57,724
1945	24,544
1944	24,128

Creosote—The medicinal varieties of this article were reported firm in price but not subject to the volume of demand present during the Winter months. Production costs work in the direction of price stability, it was said last week, especially

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in the absence of competition between suppliers.

Diethyleneglycol—Prices on this article have been advanced considerably. The schedule in tanks was established at 15c. per pound, a rise of 1½c. Drum quantities were correspondingly higher. The monobutyl ether now costs 24½c. per pound in tanks; monobutylether acetate in drums, carlots, 27½c.; monoethylether, tanks, 16½c.; monoethylether acetate, drums, carlots, 24c.; monomethylether, tanks, 20½c.

Epichlorohydrin—Suppliers have reduced quotations to the basis of 35c. per pound, in tanks; drums, carlots, 36½c.; less than carlots, 37c.

Ethyleneglycol—The monobutylether remains at 20c. per pound in tanks; monoethylether, higher at 16½c.; monoethylether acetate, up to 15c.; monomethylether, advanced to 18c.; monomethylether acetate, raised to 23c. These movements followed the recent increase in quotations on ethyleneglycol itself.

Formaldehyde—If producers of methanol shall stop the synthetic process at the point from which either ammonia or methanol can be manufactured and turn the process in the direction of producing more ammonia, then the curtailment of methanol output may affect the supply situation in formaldehyde as offered by those who also produce the synthetic methanol. It is conceivable that the supply of formaldehyde may be lessened in such events.

Glycerin—Crude seems to have developed a firmer undertone and there are those who talk of the market reverting to a level around 29c. or 30c. per pound. Meanwhile, the situation lacks further unfolding and chemically pure material holds to a steady price position.

Menthol—At last, the lack of sustaining demand is having its enervating effect on local quotations. They were reduced last week to the basis of $8.40 per pound without demand showing a growth that would be welcomed by the holders of the rather substantial stocks still unsold on this market. Some think that in the long run, prices are likely to move further in the favor of buyers for consumption.

Methanol—In the synthesis of this article, there comes a time when the single path of operations splits into two branches. One branch leads to the production of methanol. The other leads to the manufacture of ammonia.

Reports in the ammonia market state that the supply is totally inadequate to meet the need and that the market for anhydrous ammonia especially is in very tight position. If, at the parting of the ways of synthesis, production of ammonia is chosen, then the output of synthetic methanol can be nothing less than it has been in the recent past. In 1947, a total of 541,501,071 pounds of synthetic methanol was produced and report has it that actual needs in 1948 would support such a production fully. The issue is posed and only the future can reveal the outcome of the present situation.

Paraformaldehyde—The future of stocks of this article appears tied in tightly with that of scarcity of anhydrous ammonia and the possibility of reducing the production of methanol to increase that of ammonia. Less methanol would decrease the production of paraformaldehyde. The market was correspondingly firm last week at the higher prices recently established.

Procaine Hydrochloride—A supplier of this article in large quantities reported last week that consumption of the material has increased substantially since the advent of procaine penicillin. While the price has not been actually changed on large quantities, there is a tendency to call the market $5 per pound as the basis of most current business with other than the penicillin manufacturers and when the quantity taken is less than 200 pounds. The price on 200 pound lots would be at least $4.75.

Propyleneglycol—Quotations on the N. F. variety of this article remain unchanged at 15½c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 17c.; less than carlots, 18c. The industrial grade in tanks was also unchanged at 14½c.

Quinine—The market was quietly firm on the price bases established slowly as the salts became available in increasing variety. Sales during the Summer months were expected to show their usual gain but it seemed not unreasonable to expect that competition would be more active than it had been in recent Summers.

Saccharin—Some who had previously done a better than fair business in the export of this chemical recently stated that trade in that direction had undergone a considerable decrease at least so far as secondhands in the material were concerned. Domestic consumption was reported to be holding up excellently and most suppliers indicated that the market was one of very firm undertones.

Santonin—The immediate supply situation was said not to be too favorable but there was some reason to expect a greater availability of domestic production in the not far distant future. Export of this chemical has curtailed the quantities available for domestic consumption for the time being at least.

Silver Salts—Because the price of silver bullion has been stable on the basis of 74⅝c. per ounce at least since the first of the year, quotations on silver nitrate and cyanide, on silver proteinate, both strong and mild, remain unchanged. And all salts were in normal request last week.

Sodium Benzoate—The market was firm. Business was steady in its flow to the spot and volume was up to present expectations.

Johns Hopkins University Adds Dr. Herriott to Staff

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Dr. Roger M. Herriott professor of biochemistry at its School of Hygiene and Public Health. Dr. Herriott was formerly associated with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research as an associate in general physiology.

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U.S. Tropical Diseases Congresses May 10-18

The program of the fourth international congresses on tropical medicine and malaria, which will be held in Washington May 10 to 18, was announced last Friday by the Department of State. The meetings are being sponsored by the United States government and scientific societies to encourage and facilitate the pooling of useful knowledge for the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases.

As the program will cover such a wide field, the meetings will be divided into twelve sections, each of which will be convened by an authority on the subjects presented. They are:—

Research and teaching institutes, Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, division of international conferences, Department of State; tropical climatology and physiology, Dr. David B. Dill, medical division, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.; bacterial and spirochetal diseases, Dr. Thomas B. Turner, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health; virus and rickettsial diseases, Dr. John R. Paul, Yale University Medical School; malaria, Dr. Mark F. Boyd, Tallahassee, Fla.

Also, helminthic diseases, Dr. W. W. Cort, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health; protozoan diseases, Dr. Ernest C. Faust, Tulane University School of Medicine; nutritional diseases of the tropics, Dr. Thomas T. Mackie, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College; tropical dermitology and mycology, Dr. Fred D. Weidman, laboratory of dermatological research, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine; tropical veterinary medicine, Dr. R. A. Kelser, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; public health, Dr. Henry E. Meleney, New York University College of Medicine, and, medical and veterinary entomology, Dr. Fred C. Bishopp, bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

Haiti to Regulate Pharmaceutical Sales

A new office has been created in the department of health of Haiti, the functions of which will include the registration, testing and approval of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, specialties and drugs, either prepared locally or imported, before they may be offered for sale in Haiti.

Certificates fixing the conditions under which these products may properly be consumed will soon be issued. The entry or sale of such products as might be seriously affected by climatic conditions will be prohibited.

Nielsen Knighted by Denmark

Carl Nielsen, associate director of research at Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been knighted by the King of Denmark in recognition of his work in promoting closer relationships between that country and the United States in the scientific and pharmaceutical fields. Mr. Nielsen was instrumental in having the Abbott Laboratories library furnish the Danish School of Pharmacy all references to medicine and pharmacy in the scientific literature published during the period Denmark was occupied by the German forces.

French North Africa On Group R List

The Office of International Trade has ruled that all commercial shipments to French North Africa valued at more than $100 will require a validated export license, effective tomorrow. This action adds French North Africa, which includes Algiers, Tunisia and French Morocco, to the agency's country group R list.

The OIT explained that French North Africa has been added to the group R countries because of the ease with which goods can be transshipped from that area to continental France. Such transshipment requires neither import permits nor payment of customs duties, tariffs or other taxes, and would provide an effective method of circumnavigating the agency's requirement of a validated export license for shipment of goods to France.

Trade Briefs

National Tube Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has elected Edmund G. Price, president.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has changed its telephone number to MUrray Hill 9-6000, effective April 12.

Nestle Milk Products, Inc., has appointed Harry G. Kebel advertising manager. Mr. Kebel was formerly associated with Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., and Standard Brands, Inc.

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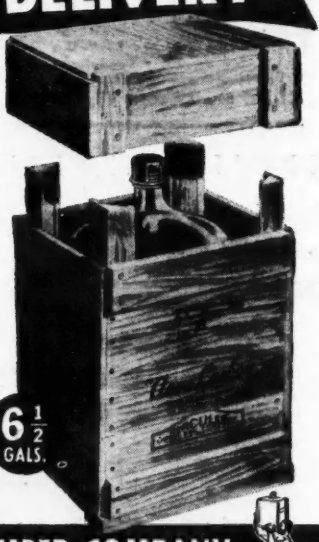

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European Chemists Society Awards Medal to Lipmann

The American Society of European Chemists and Pharmacists made the first annual presentation of its newly-established Prof. Carl Neuberg Medal to Dr. Fritz Lipmann, of Boston General hospital, at a recent meeting in New York. A copy of the medal was also presented to Prof. Neuberg in honor of his seventieth birthday.

In an election which followed the presenations, the following members of the board were reelected: Herman Mark, president; Fritz Leben, vice-president; Henry Goldschmidt, executive vice-president; Benno Baecker, honorary secretary; Marco Birnholz, treasurer; H. C. Furstenwalde and Franz Koenigsberger. Desider Fleischhacker was elected as a new member of the board.

Fair Trade Council Names Mims in N.Y.

The American Fair Trade Council has appointed Shannon W. Mims to head its New York office. Mr. Mims has been on the publicity staff of the American petroleum industries committee, a division of the American Petroleum Institute, for the past three years.

N.J. Organic Chemists Group to Meet April 26

The organic chemists discussion group of the North Jersey section of the American Chemical Society will meet on April 26 in the Public Service Auditorium, Newark, N. J. Speaker for the evening will be Prof. Marvin Carmack, of the department of chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, who will discuss "Studies of the Willgerodt Reaction."

Cincinnati Drug Group Discusses Civic Affirs

George Lenny, of the citizens' development committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, was principal speaker at the March meeting of the Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association, held at the Alms hotel. His subject was the "Cincinnati Master Plan."

Penicillin Output Planned in Italy

Leo Industre, a newly-formed Italian firm, is reportedly planning to produce penicillin according to the manufacturing method used by Levens Kemiske Fabrik, a Danish enterprise. The Italian company plans to produce 25,000,000 flasks, containing 100,000 units each, during 1948, and expects to supply eleven foreign countries after domestic requirements are met.

Columbia Appoints Brown To Public Health Post

Columbia University has appointed Dr. Harold W. Brown acting director of its School of Public Health in the absence of Dr. Harry S. Mustard. Dr. Brown, who is professor of parasitology at the university's College of Physicians and Surgeons, was formerly dean of the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina.

Australian Government Plans Free Drug and Medicine Service

The government of Australia has reportedly reached an agreement with druggists on the compilation of a list of drugs and medicines to be supplied under a contemplated program for providing free medicine and drugs to every person in the, dominion. The program is planned under the dominion's pharmaceutical benefits act.

Trade Briefs

Drugs imported into Iraq through the port of Basra from the United States during 1947 totaled 487,996 pounds.

Penicillin plant being constructed in Tarchomin, near Warsaw, Poland, is expected to be in operation early in 1949.

Cinchona bark exported from Guatemala to the United States during 1947 totaled 760,237 pounds, valued at $100,768.

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, reports that it is now producing ethylene glycol at its plant near Port Neches, Tex.

Loft Candy Corporation has elected Leonard Worzel vice-president. Mr. Wurzel was formerly director of retail operations.

Menthol exported to the United States through the port of Shanghai, China, during January, 1948, totaled 600 pounds, valued at $5,000.

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Formaldehyde Production In Germany Described

Processes for the manufacture of formaldehyde developed by two German firms are described in reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The first report describes a process for the partial oxidation of methane to formaldehyde developed during the war by Dr. Karl Schmitt, of Hibernia Berkwerksgesellschaft A. G.

The process involves the partial oxidation of methane to formaldehyde by ozonized oxygen in the presence of a barium peroxide catalyst. The work was carried out between 1943 and the end of the war by the Hibernia firm, and the report states that "information furnished by Dr. Schmitt indicates good possibilities for this process." Mimeographed copies of the six page report (PB-44656, "Oxidation of Methane to Formaldehyde") sell for 25 cents.

The second report describes formaldehyde manufacture at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plants at Ludwigshafen and Leverkusen. The processes used at these plants were based on the oxidation and dehydrogenation of methanol with a granular silver catalyst at a temperature of 640-660 degrees C. The report also describes the production of hexamethylenetetramine at the I. G. Farben Elberfeld plant. Mimeographed copies of the ten page report (PB-79300, "I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen and Elberfeld; Formaldehyde and Hexamethylenetetramine") sell for 50 cents.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Army Scientific Consultant Resigns

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall has accepted the resignation of Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University, as part-time scientific consultant to the Department of the Army. In accepting the resignation, Secretary Royall credited Dr. Marvin with making valuable contributions to the Army's research and development program, particularly his success in strengthening the ties between the Army and civilian science and his analysis of the Army's research requirements.

Prior to his service as scientific consultant, Dr. Marvin held the position as Deputy Director of the War Department's Research and Development Division from September 1946 to September 1947.

Dr. Marvin's successor to the post was announced as Dr. Donald H. Loughridge, who will serve in a full-time capacity as Senior Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of the Army. Dr. Loughridge has been professor of physics, University of Washington, since 1941.

Johns Hopkins Reveals Industry Aid Program

The medical school of Johns Hopkins University has established a new method of assisting organizations in the drug, chemical and allied industries in their research work by providing the facilities for such research in return for financial assistance.

The new program, to be known as "The Fluid Fund for Education and Research in the Fields of Chemistry, Physics and Medicine," will be governed by a committee headed by Dr. Perrin H. Long, professor of preventive medicine at the university. Details of the fund's operation are to be worked out with each individual contributor.

Veterinary Ass'n Plans Program For Livestock Disease Control

The American Veterinary Medical Association is formulating a program to help in the restoration of world-wide controls of livestock diseases. Dr. J. C. Harden, secretary of the association, revealed recently that an international veterinary congress will be held in London on August 9 to 14 to reorganize pre-war international cooperation in this field. This will be the first international veterinary meeting to be held since the war.

Dr. A.G. Olsen to Address Scandinavian Scientists

Dr. Aksel G. Olsen, manager of applied research at the central laboratories of the General Foods Corporation, has been invited to speak before members of the technical research councils of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Dr. Olsen will speak on "Some Recent Developments in Food Technology."

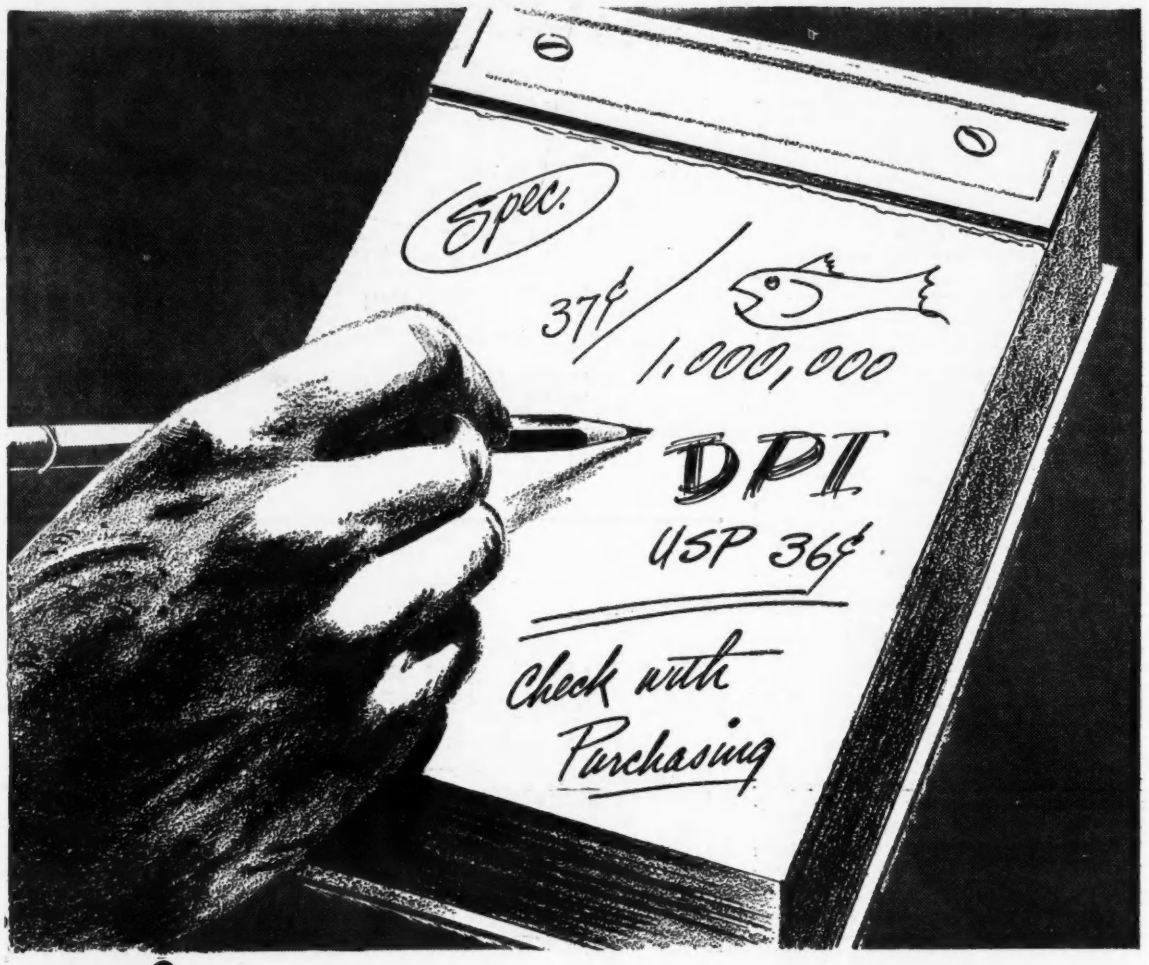
Trade Briefs

American Bitumuls Company will construct a new office building in Inglewood, Calif.

Parkview Drugs, Inc., operator of sixteen retail drug stores in Kansas City, Mo., has been granted a franchise for those outlets by the Rexall Drug Company.

Drugs, chemicals, dyes and colors imported into the United Kingdom from the United States during 1947 were valued at £9,219,116, compared with £4,543,508 in 1946.

Ertel Engineering Corporation, Kingston, N. Y., announces a new process for manufacturing "E" type asbestos filter sheets. This new process controls the calcium and iron content in the sheet and provides closer control of the filtered product. Along with this new process a new laboratory has been set up for pretesting all batch material before manufacture and for verifying results of the finished product.



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Marvin J. Udy Awarded 1948 Schoellkopf Medal

Marvin J. Udy, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been awarded the 1948 Jacob F. Schoellkopf Medal of the Western New York section of the American Chemical Society for his contributions to the refining and utilization of chromium.

Mr. Udy, now a consultant in chemistry and metallurgy, developed a process for treating low-grade chrome ores such as those found in the United States, which was of great importance to American industry because most of its chomium has been obtained from foreign sources. He also devised methods of plating materials with chromium and with cadmium.

The Schoellkopf Medal, given annually to a Western New York chemist for outstanding achievement in his field, goes to Mr. Udy "in recognition of his skill in industrial research, as exemplified by the invention of the first commercial processes for cadmium plating and the electrodeposition of chromium, and for the discovery of a unique process for the electrothermic extraction of chromium from its ores," according to the citation accompanying the award. Presentation of the medal will be made at a meeting in the Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, on May 18.

Smith, Kline & French Adds Rosell to Staff

Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation, affiliate of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has added Dr. Socrates F. Rosell to the staff of its advertising department as a medical copywriter. Dr. Rosell was formerly a member of the faculty of the Instituto del Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

Sterling Products Div. Moves Office

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has transferred the headquarters of its Sterling Products Division to Monticello, Ill. The division former headquarters were in Wheeling, W. Va.

Molasses-Silage Study Available

The Sugar Research Foundation has published the fourth number in its technological report series, "Use of Molasses in Grass Silage Preparation." It was prepared by Carl B. Bender, professor of animal husbandry at Rutgers University, and describes the practical investigations conducted to obtain a high-nutrient animal feed.

Hospital Pharmacy Institute Set for Princeton June 28

Plans have been completed for the 1948 Institute on Hospital Pharmacy which will again be sponsored by the American Hospital Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists. The institute, in the nature of a refresher course for hospital pharmacists, will be held at Princeton Inn., Princeton, N. J., on June 28 to July 2.

Heller Named Director Of Cancer Institute

Dr. John R. Heller has been appointed director of the National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service, succeeding Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, who was recently appointed surgeon general of the service. He will assume his duties about May 15. Dr. Theodore J. Bauer has been named chief of the division of venereal diseases of the service.

Winthrop-Stearns Merged Divisions Hold Meeting

A sales conference involving all personnel of the recently consolidated special markets and industrial divisions of Winthrop-Stearns, New York, to coordinate national distribution policy, was held at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., on April 12 to 16.

Trade Briefs

Pharmaceutical products manufactured in Poland during November, 1947, totaled more than forty-two tons, according to a recent report.

Medicinals imported into the Island of Reunion during 1947 totaled 114 metric tons, of which more than 111 metric tons were shipped from France.

Medicines, drugs, chemicals and scientific instruments will be admitted into India more freely during the first half of 1948, according to a recent report.

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APMA Views Inter-American Industry Trends

--Continued from page 5

eleven of work. One month's vacation a year.

"Employees are allowed by law nine days sick absence every year for which they must be paid.

"During the summer months of July and August, all stores must close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, and while this lasts the employee works only thirty-two hours while getting paid for forty-eight.

"In case a female employee has a baby, she is allowed one month before and another one off after the event. Since they are still allowed their regular vacation, and since the other two months have to be paid, during that year the woman employee works only nine months and gets paid for twelve.

"The wives of the employees have their expenses paid by the government every time they have a baby. This is done out of a special fund created by collecting ¼ percent of the salary of each employee, while the firm puts up ½ percent of their total salary account.

"Cuban employees cannot be fired for any reason whatsoever without governmental consent; the Department of Labor has the last word, and if you want a hard job, that's it!"

Mexican Drug Trade

Adolfo E. Autrey, president of Casa Autrey, S.A., discussed the "confusing and confused panorama" of the drug trade in Mexico and its relation to manufacturers and wholesalers of the United States.

"I believe," he said, "that many of the vices now found in the Mexican market spring from the fact that Americans in the Mexican field are relatively newcomers; it has been a strange market to them, and expanding one too, they have been unable to find trained men so they have had to take what seemed best.

"Some have been unable to formulate definite policies and have let the situations arising shape more or less the sales' and customer relations' procedures. It is not strange that within one organization, two or three individuals hold different ideas as to what the Company's policy is. If this is true of certain manufacturers who outright own and manage plants in Mexico, the situation as regards agents or representatives is worse. These, on the general run, have but one concern, their well-being, and the maintenance of sales to make good showing to the Companies they represent, without giving a single thought to policies which would bring good will to their products.

"This state of affairs may be the result of the manufacturer being content to sell his products to the agent or representative, and not caring how he sells them or to whom he sells them.

Difficulties Can Be Solved

"There is no doubt in my mind that the misunderstandings and difficulties that have aroused in the Mexican market are susceptible of solution; circumstances demand it, the time is ripe, each one is studying his own position in the market and, granted good will and hard work, a complete understanding of the situation may be attained and thereon, better working conditions on all aspects of the trade.

"The Mexican drug market has expanded twofold since 1942, the picture that Mexico presents today has hardly a parallel throughout the world. The country is nearing maturity, it has achieved political stability for the first time since its independence, it is certainly looking towards economic stability. Moreover, for the coming fifty years the country will continue to expand progressively and it is laying the foundations for such an expansion, so look closely at the country, study its problems, invest on its future, it might prove worthwhile to you."

Inter-American Contribution

V. A. Burgher, of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., presented five methods by which he thought Inter-American contribution can be bettered.

They were an exchange of medical-pharmaceutical and chemical students; better publicity of each others efforts; an exchange of technical help on production problems; the maintenance of high standards of control on items for export, and the establishment of Inter-American research fellowships.

Antimetabolites Uses

Dr. Woolley, who was honored with the association's research award for his achievements in the field of nutrition, presented a paper on "The Development and Uses of Antimetabolites." He described several chemical compounds, or antimetabolites which have the power to call forth in diverse types of living things the signs of deficiency of the vitamin or hormone to which they are related in structure.

"For example," he said, "a specific slight alteration in the molecular constitution of Vitamin B_1 or thiamine produces an antithiamine which will cause all the signs of thiamine deficiency when it is fed to animals. Other living things, such as bacteria or fungi, likewise can be made to develop this vitamin deficiency by giving them this antimetabolite."

Dr. Woolley declared that for each of the water-soluble vitamins, and for several hormones and other metabolically important compounds, series of such drugs have been produced which are antagonistic to the metabolite in question. The mechanism by means of which these new drugs are able to produce their specific effects is viewed, he said, as a competition between the drug and the metabolite for a specific protein in the organism.

WHO Participation Urged

Mr. Rogers declared it "highly unfortunate" that Congress has hesitated to endorse the World Health Organization of the United Nations. The charter of the WHO already has been ratified by twenty-five nations, he said, and in the light of "the need for greater cooperation and collaboration with respect to the serious disease problems which are international in scope" he felt there was no cause for delay on the part of the United States.

"Health conditions in one country are of immediate concern to all other countries," he said, "and there should be some body of world scope and authority to deal with them in the interests of all."

Mr. Rogers said that closely related to the subject of the World Health Organization is that of the World Medical Association. Such an association would seem to be necessary not only to safeguard the

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autonomy of medicine in the various countries, he declared, but also as an instrumentality by means of which recommendations of the World Health Organization might be implanted into the medical care systems of the countries themselves.

"Surely, nothing but good can come from periodic meetings of medical experts such as comprise the World Medical Association to discuss matters of medical import as existing in the various countries of the world. Not only would this provide an opportunity for raising and maintaining high standards of medical education, modernization and expansion of hospital facilities and the inauguration of programs designed to improve health conditions, but it would tend to consolidate medical information in all sections of the world with respect to the best ways of improving and solving a great many medical problems which confront all peoples of the world.

World Medical Group Described

Dr. T. C. Routley, of Toronto, Canada, chairman of the World Medical Association, described the organization and aims of that body, and informed his audience that the head office is now established in the building of the Academy of Medicine, New York.

The "magnificent financial support" required by the association to carry out its work came from a group within the framework of APMA who agreed to underwrite the necessary sum, according to Dr. Routley. He reported that supporting committees of the association have already been formed in the United States, Canada and Great Britain and that "there may be others regarding which we have not as yet been advised."

Dr. Austin Smith, secretary of the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association, spoke on "Science and Health Objectives" and declared that today the individual gets more for his dollar spent in illness, spends a smaller portion of his income per year of life, and during a lifetime provides greater security for himself and his family with the dollars spent in medical care. This trend should continue, he added.

The facilities and personnel available in Western continents for the research job needed to answer medical questions that will continue this trend stand second to none, Dr. Smith declared, but added that there are opportunities for further onslaughts on disease.

Dr. D. K. Kitchen, medical director of Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y., deplored the duplication of effort in medical research and touched on how much actual savings could be effected by the pharmaceutical industry by intelligent cooperative efforts between Federal agencies and private enterprise.

In this respect, he hailed the recommendation in Volume 5 of the Steelman report, which proposes an invitation to representatives of private research enterprise to collaborate with Federal agencies in administration and planning, as "the first major step directed toward a unified overall management direction of medical research in the United States."

"Without regard to what our own reactions might be, the proposed invitation of Mr. Truman's committee is the first real opportunity we may have to participate in the management of the expenditure of public funds for medical research and it would appear to me that every consideration should be given to the position we are to take.

"Would it not be wise for the pharmaceutical industry to appoint from its numbers a fact-finding board to examine this problem with a view to recommending some plan by which we can direct our course?"

Scientific-Medical Trends

Dr. Frederick F. Yonkman, of the research department of Ciba Pharmaceutical, and lecturer in pharmacology of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, spoke on "New Scientific-Medical Trends and Development in the Pharmaceutical Industry."

He presented in detail the development of what are now considered standard reliefs for the ills and pains of mankind and the role played by the researcher in this development. "One is tempted to predict," he said, that "relative to the numerous valuable therapeutic agents now on hand, there are probably just as many potentially valuable medicaments in nature's storehouse and on the shelves of the organic chemist, if we only knew how to seek and test them, and to appraise them properly."

Other speakers were R. T. Bogan, export manager for Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, who discussed "The Proper Approach in Druggist and Doctor Contacts," and Dr. Edward L. Bortz, president of the American Medical Association, who spoke on "Pan American Medical Progress."

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ANTIMONY ORE—5,522 bgs, Mauricio Hochschild & Co, Santa Maria, Antofagasta

ARABIC GUM—269 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Taybank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Taybank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Taybank, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—500 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Mount Mansfield, Naples

ASBESTOS—4,526 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan, Inc, Wesleyan Victory, Beira

BABASSU KERNELS—5,998 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sheridon, San Luiz
4,166 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Sheridon, Parnaiba
834 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sheridon, Parnaiba

OIL—523 dms, General Foods Corp, Sheridon, San Luiz

BAUXITE—1,000 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Sarpedon, Mackenzie

BEES WAX—11 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Agwidawn, Trujillo City
3 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Jean, Puerto Plata
20 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Agwidawn, Trujillo City
17 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Jean, Ciudad Trujillo
46 bls, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Persian Knot, Puerto Barrios
19 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Persian Knot, Puerto Barrios
100 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Mormacreed, Santos
51 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Santa Maria, San Antonio
25 bgs, Poons Co, Inc, Borinquen, Trujillo City

BENZIDINE—4 cks, Sterone Corp, Gainsville Victory, Antwerp

BONES—246,433 lbs, Geck Trading Corp, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana

CALCIUM ARGENITE—1 cs, City Chemical Corp, Whirlwind, London

CANARY SEED—227 bgs, F H Van Damm, Noah Brown, Istanbul
227 bgs, A G Dunn, Noah Brown, Istanbul
227 bgs, Noah Brown, Istanbul

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—167 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Sheridon, Ceara
44 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Sheridon, Ceara
776 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Sheridon, Ceara
166 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Sheridon, Ceara
176 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Sheridon, Parnaiba
100 bgs, Bank of London South America, Sheridon, Parnaiba
375 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Sheridon, Parnaiba
626 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Sheridon, Parnaiba
188 bgs, Chase National Bank, Sheridon, Parnaiba
125 bgs, Distributing & Trading Co, Sheridon, Parnaiba
101 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Inc, Sheridon, Parnaiba
38 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Sheridon, Parnaiba
250 bgs, Sheridon, Parnaiba

CARDAMOM SEED—30 cs, P H Petry & Co, Persian Knot, Puerto Barrios

CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—1,009 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Loide Henduras, Fortaleza

CASSIA—70 bls, Karl H Landes, Inc, Staghound, Hongkong
100 bls, W M Allisen & Co, Staghound, Hongkong
100 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Staghound, Hongkong
50 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Staghound, Hongkong
100 bls, Kane Import Corp, Staghound, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—5,509 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridon, Parnambuco
631 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Sheridon, San Luiz do Marnhao
3,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bunker Hill, Salvador
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacreed, Santos

CELERY SEED—331 bgs, A G Dunn, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
85 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
240 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
159 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
354 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
20 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles

CERAMIC COLORS—1 cs, L Reusche & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
2 cs, A W Fenton, American Traveler, Liverpool
10 cs, J E Bernard & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

CHINA CLAY—148 cs, E Fougera & Co, Pioneer Bay, London

CHROME ORE—4,420,695 lbs, Vanadium Corp of America, Wesleyan Victory, Beira

CINCHONA BARK—749 bgs, R Quibell, Staghound, Manila

CINNAMON—105 bls, Kota Agoeng, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—2 dms, Fruit Dispatch Co, Persian Knot, Puerto Barrios
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Persian Knot, Puerto

CLAY—100 bids, American Lead Pencil Co, Whirlwind, Bremen
Barrios

CLOVE OIL—41 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Marine Runner, Durban (erroneously credited to W J Bush & Co in the April 12 issue)

COCA LEAVES—76 bls, Merck & Co, Santa Maria, Salaverry

COCONUT OIL—3 tanks, Procter & Gamble Co, Mount Mansfield, Cebu
1,076,037 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Staghound, Manila
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COPAL GUM—344 bgs, O G Innes Corp, African Glade, Matadi
708 bgs, H P Winter & Co, African Glade, Matadi
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CODLIVER OIL—52 cks, International Fisheries, Fort Amherst, St Johns

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COLORS, DRY—5 c's, A F Stauff Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
2 dms, A F Stauff Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
2 cs, Sellers Transport Co, Sibley Park, Liverpool

COPAIBA BALSAM—4 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal

COPAL GUM—245 baskts, Sino Java Handel, Kota Agoeng, Macassar
71 bgs, J F Frank, Kota Agoeng, Macassar
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334 bgs, Reichold Chemical Co, American Producer, Antwerp

COTTON LINTERS—1,211 bls, Anderson, Clayton Co, Concerto, Buenos Aires
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COTTONSEED OIL—806 tons, Bunge Corp., Staghound, Shanghai

CRESOL—24 dms, Reinhart Chemical Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool

CRESYLIC ACID—198 dms, American Cyanamid Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
54 dms, Reinhart Chemical Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool
125 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool
200 dms, Irving Trust Co, American Traveler, Manchester
100 dms, American Traveler, Manchester
300 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Whirlwind, London
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DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Gainsville Victory, Rotterdam

DIVI-DIVI—900 bgs, Merck & Co, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
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DYES, ANILIN—2 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool
3 dms, Irving Trust Co, American Traveler, Manchester
10 dms, Sibley Park, Liverpool
29 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Mount Mansfield, Genoa

ESSENTIAL OIL—2 tins, Lo Curto & Funk, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
28 dms, Norda Essential Oil Co, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles
12 dms, Bertrand Freres, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles
8 cs, Nylos Trading Co, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles
6 cs, S Stern, Henry & Co, Whirlwind, London

FENUGREEK SEED—108 bgs, W E Martin Co,

ETHYL ALCOHOL—208,966 lbs, Carbide Carbon Chemical Corp, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
Mount Mansfield, Bombay

FLEASEED—101 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

HUSK—196 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
115 bgs, W L Willner, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

FOUNDERS DUST—23 dms, Meadows, Wye & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

FUEL OIL—103,399 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulf Swamp, Willemstad
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
75,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, W H Libby, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Chatanooga, Aruba
64,508 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Oscar S Strauss, Curacao
102,323 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Hood River, Willemstad
104,169 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmills, Willemstad

GARNETLAC—305 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Taybank, Calcutta

GELATIN—50 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Gainesville Victory, Antwerp

GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
285 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

GINGER—100 bgs, Volkart Bros, Mount Mansfield, Cochin

GLUESTOCK—120 bls, National City Bank, Gertrude Maersk, Manila

GLYCERIN—85,526 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana

GYPSUM—10,358 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport

KARAYA GUM—666 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
57 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
246 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
96 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
334 bgs, Chimanlal Brigtial, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

LAUNDRUM RESIDUE—67 dms, Pioneer Bay, London

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LAVENDER OIL—2 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Malayan Prince, London

LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
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8 dms, Burton T Bush, Inc, Persian Knot, Puerto Barrios

LIQUIDAMBAR—6 dms, Cortez Trading Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal

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200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
10 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mount Mansfield, Genoa

MACE—66 cs, Irving Trust Co, Kota Agoeng, Tandjong Priok
20 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Kota Agoeng, Tandjong Priok
31 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Kota Agoeng, Tandjong Priok

MANGANESE ORE—8,300 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Archangelos, Takoradi

MANGANESE DIOXIDE—25 cks, Pioneer Bay, London

MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—780 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Mentor, Singapore

MENTHOL—100 cs, Leonard Schmerer & Co, Mormacreed, Santos

METACRESOL—6 dms, American Traveler, Liverpool

MICA—37 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Pioneer Bay, London
39 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Whirlwind, London
77 cs, Hal Dalphin & Co, Taybank, Madras
17 cs, American Mica Corp, Taybank, Madras
29 cs, Alfred D Brown, Taybank, Madras
200 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Taybank, Madras
103 cs, William Brand & Co, Taybank, Calcutta
270 cs, National City Bank, Taybank, Calcutta
418 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Taybank, Calcutta

MICA—8 cs, William Brand & Co, Taybank, Calcutta
100 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Taybank, Calcutta
484 cs, The Scrap Mica Co, Taybank, Calcutta
63 cs, Richman Supply Corp, Taybank, Calcutta
152 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Taybank, Calcutta
744 cs, J F Garneau Co, Taybank, Calcutta
599 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Taybank, Calcutta

MONAZITE SAND—345 bgs, W J Byrnes Co, Malayan Prince, London

MONTANWAX—66 bgs, Van Gelder, Fanto Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

MURU MURU OIL—200 dms, E F Drew & Co, Sheridon, Belem

MYROBALANS—512 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

NUTMEGS—157 bgs, Catz American Co, Kota Agoeng, Macassar
203 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau Co, Kota Agoeng, Macassar
203 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kota Agoeng, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Kota Agoeng, Singapore

NUX VOMICA—240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Mentor, Cochin

OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, Fredrick Faraone Co, Taybank, Aden

OLIVE OIL—15 dms, Desimone Bros, Victor, Barcelona
25 dms, Bella Dona Packing Co, Victor, Barcelona

OITICICA OIL—174 dms, L N Jackson Co, Sheridon, Ceara
126 dms, Murray Oil Product Co, Sheridon, Ceara

OURICURY WAX—114 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bunker Hill, Salvador
72 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bunker Hill, Salvador
22 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, should have read 122 bgs, Rio Dale, Bahia, in the April 12 issue

PAPAIN—37 cs, Biddle, Sawyer Corp, Whirlwind, London
6 chests, Mentor, Colombo

PATCHOULI LEAVES—40 bls, Volkart Bros, Mentor, Singapore

PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Kota Agoeng, Penang
6 cs, East Asiatic Co, Mentor, Penang

PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—9 kgs, American Traveler, Liverpool

PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, American Traveler, Dublin
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Mormacoak, Gdynia

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Bansidhor, Copaldes & Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
320 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
480 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
120 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mount Mansfield, Cochin
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mount Mansfield, Bombay
252 bgs, Imperial Commodities, Kota Agoeng, Singapore
469 bgs, East India Trading Co, Mentor, Cochin
480 bgs, C Czarnikow, Mentor, Cochin
420 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

WHITE—419 bgs, Kota Agoeng, Tandjong Priok

PERILLA GUM—138 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Santa Clara, Barranquilla

PETITGRAIN OIL—54 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Corucero, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,286 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Broad River, Cartagena
124,118 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Port La Cruz
115,840 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Esso Portsmouth, Puerto La Cruz
105,384 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
102,821 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Esso Raleigh, Las Piedras
104,267 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Gervais, Caripito
72,892 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, H M Flagler, Tampico
124,340 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Karsten Wang, Puerto La Cruz
124,376 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Shobonee, Puerto La Cruz

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Noordam, Rotterdam

POTTERS COLORS—8 cks, American Traveler, Liverpool

QUARTZ CRYSTAL—31 cs, P A Dana, Inc, Bunker Hill Rio de Janeiro

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,097 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Scania, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, International Product Corp, Bowrio, Buenos Aires
5,180 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Bowrio, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—500 flasks, Chase National Bank, Staghound, Yokohama
870 flasks, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Gertrude Maersk, Yokohama

SOPHORA JAPONICA—69 bls, Peek & Velsor, Staghound, Hongkong

SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Mount Mansfield, Bombay

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—32 bls, Cortez Trading Corp, Persian Knot, Puerto Cortez

SEEDLAC—450 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Taybank, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Taybank, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—224 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp, Persian Knot, Puerto Barrios

SHARK LIVER OIL—4 dms, Karr, Ellis & Co, Santa Ines, La Guaira

SHELLAC—48 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Whirlwind, Hamburg

STEARIC ACID—85 bgs, Menki Zimmer, Inc, Bowrio, Buenos Aires

STRAMONIUM LEAVES—53 bls, Gane & Ingram, Inc, Taybank, Tuticorin

SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—66 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

TANKAGE, LIVER—1,049 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Bowrio, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Sheridon, Parnaiba
84 bgs, Industrial Adhesive Co, Bunker Hill, Rio de Janeiro

TEAWASTE—998 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Taybank, Calcutta
709 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Mount Mansfield, Colombo

THYME LEAVES—100 bls, Seeck & Kade, Mount Mansfield, Marseilles

TIN ORE—62,545 bgs, Tuthill & Co, Kota Agoeng, Tandjong Priok

TITANIUM ALUMINUM—15 dms, Malaga Prince, London
DIOXIDE—3,000 bgs, Delco Chemical Corp, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp

TRAGACANTH GUM—4 cs, Malayan Prince, London
17 bgs, Malayan Prince, London

TUCUM KERNELS—1,000 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sheridon, San Luiz
6,922 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Sheridon, Parnaiba
1,538 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sheridon, Parnaiba

TURMERIC—240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Mentor, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mentor, Cochin

TUNG OIL—400 tons, Henry & Co, Staghound, Shanghai
368 tons, Arnhold & Co, Staghound, Shanghai
200 tons, Universal Trading Co, Staghound, Hongkong
500 tons, Warner G Smith Co, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
287 tons, Bunge Corp, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
583 tons, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong

TUNGSTEN ORE—383 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co, Staghound, Hongkong

VALONIA—2,475 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Noah Brown, Izmir
CUPS—5,139 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Noah Brown, Izmir

WATTLE BARK—2,447 bls, Morgenster, Durban

WHITING—550 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Sibley Park, Liverpool

WOOL WAX—39 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

YUCAMEAL—580 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Long Eye, Puerto Limon

Baltimore

AGROXONE, LIQUID—5 dms, American Chemical Plant, American Traveler, Liverpool

COPRA—5,764 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Margaret Lykes, Manila

FUEL OIL—41,410,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Pine Ridge, Aruba
2,856,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Atlantic H, Aruba

MOLASSES—6,584,464 lbs, Catahoula, San Pedro de Macoris
16,585,892 lbs, Catahoula, La Romana

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,879 bgs, Villar, Santa Fe
1,500 bgs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires

VALONIA EXTRACT—4,564 bgs, Exbrook, Port Lero

WATTLE BARK—2,760 bls, Seton Hall Victory, Durban

Boston

NAPHTHALENE—3,125 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Gainesville Victory, Antwerp

POTATO STARCH—229 bgs, First National Bank, Gainesville Victory, Rotterdam

SUNFLOWERSEED—5 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Whirlwind, London

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, American Traveler, Manchester

MANGANESE ORE—1,998 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Taymank, Mormugao

TEXTILE GUM—40 cks, J P Martin Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ACID PASTE—70 cs, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

ARABIC GUM—170 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Taybank, Port Sudan

ASBESTOS—2,400 bgs, Keasbey & Mattison, Wesleyan Victory, Beira
4,000 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, Wesleyan Victory, Beira

BONES—50 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Scania, Buenos Aires

CASEIN—240 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Scania, Buenos Aires

CHROME ORE—8,945,740 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Wesleyan Victory, Beira

CRESYLIC ACID—105 dms, Concord Chemical Co, American Traveler, Manchester
200 dms, G A Street & Co, American Traveler, Liverpool

MANGANESE ORE—250 tons, F W Marshall Co, Taybank, Calcutta

MUSTARD SEED—515 bgs, Whirlwind, London

TEA GRAVEL—300 bgs, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Whirlwind, London

PEATMOSS—500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, American Traveler, Dublin

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Product Corp, Scania, Buenos Aires

San Francisco

BONES—4,916 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Geo R Holmes, Buenos Aires
5,007 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Geo R Holmes, Buenos Aires
400 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Inc, Paraquan, Matadero

CASSIA—50 bls, Cunningham & Co, Lightning, Hongkong

CELERY SEED—80 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Bombay
159 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Bombay

COPRA—225 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vilja, Cebu
500 long tons, Bank of California, Vilja, Misamis
250 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vilja, Misamis
275 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Vilja, Iloilo
445 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Vilja, Calapan
269 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Vilja, Manila

COPAL GUM—108 baskts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Hoegh Silvercrest, Singapore
162 baskts, H W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Singapore

CRACKLINGS, GROUND—3,520 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Geo R Holmes, Buenos Aires

FIRE CRACKERS—945 pkgs, Frank P Dow Co, Lightning, Hongkong
160 pkgs, Frank P Dow Co, Lightning, Hongkong
331 pkgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Lightning, Hongkong

FISH LIVERS, SALTED—20 cs, F W Booth & Co, Gunners Knot, Fusank, Korea

GYPSUM—7,001 metric tons, Permanente S S Co, Permanente, Silverbow
3,121 metric tons, Standard Gypsum Co, Permanente, Silverbow

LIVERMEAL—937 bgs, S S P & T Trader, Buenos Aires

MINERAL ORE—540 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Gunner Knot, San Jose de Guatemala

NUTMEGS—60 bgs, Wells Fargo Bank, Hoegh Silvercrest, Singapore

OLIVE OIL—100 cs, A Guirlani & Bro, Scott E Land, Leghorn
300 cs, G Grannuci & Sons, Scott E Land, Genoa
120 cs, Merlino & Sons, Scott E Land, Genoa
600 cs, A Giurlani & Bros, Marine Snapper, Leghorn
75 cs, G L Mezzetta & Co, Marine Snapper, Genoa

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, B C Ireland, Marine Snapper, Cochin
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Hoegh Silvercrest, Cochin
120 bgs, C Czarnikow, Ltd, Hoegh Silvercrest, Cochin
240 bgs, Wm E Martin Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Cochin
75 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Singapore

SESAME SEED—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Gunners Knot, Corinto

STEARIC ACID—82 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Paraguyan, Matadero

TALC—250 bgs, Albrite Trading Co, Scott E Land, Genoa

TANKAGE, RENDERED—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Geo R Holmes, Montevideo

Nitrogen Allocation

—Continued from page 3

nitrogen demand in the near future cannot be foreseen.

The needs for agricultural fertilizer were outlined by William G. Finn, special assistant in the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture. Mr. Finn said there was an insufficient supply of nitrogen for agriculture in all sections of the country.

The United States is attempting to build up food production in the occupied areas by exporting a certain amount of fertilizer, said Karl Anderson, assistant chief, international resources division, Department of State. He pointed out that there is a considerable savings of dollars to this country by shipping fertilizer instead of food.

The Department of the Army will continue next year to be short of nitrogen for fertilizer needs in the occupied areas although Army ordnance plants in this country will produce about 250,000 tons of nitrogen, said Lt. Colonel Frank C. Norvell, chief, general supplies group, Office of Food Administrator of Occupied Areas, Department of the Army. The army officer pointed out that production in Germany and Japan is still below prewar levels, and that it will not be until 1950 or 1951 that nitrogen production in those countries will reach their minimum needs.

Domestic production of nitrogen for the current year is running at an estimated operating rate of 1,207,000 tons a year, said Frederic Arden, chief of drug and chemical section, Office of Domestic Commerce. He said the country was importing about 188,000 tons of nitrogen annually.

MCA Recommends Single

—Continued from page 3

who has a bill, S. 1812, on this subject pending before the senate interstate commerce committee.

It was Mrs. Watson's view that it would be impossible to have independence of regulation under a Secretary of Transportation, since he would have control of the funds and by sharp limitations of their use for a particular division of the agency could leave such division totally unable to perform its function.

In its study of transportation policy, the house committee has posed three general questions to industry: (1) Whether regulation should be centralized in a single agency; (2) what should be the policy of the government regarding promoting one or more types of common carriers in aiding certain others; and (3) whether the present regulatory bodies are possessed of sufficient scope and administrative practices to deal with the rapid movement of economic events.

Mr. Keeler testified that the government should refrain from giving any agency regulating transportation any powers falling into the promotional category. If promotional powers are to be granted, the agency receiving such powers should be divested of any regulatory function.

As to the third question, he said that judging from past experience the Interstate Commerce Commission is adequately equipped to deal with changing economic events.

OIT Export Policies

—Continued from page 3

ommendations in whole or in part, and will not consider recommendations as to United States exporters whose applications should be approved.

Simplified Procedure

The blanket license (BLT) is being revised to enable an exporter who ships a commodity to a number of consignees in one country to file a single application instead of one for each consignee. Evidence of accepted firm order need not be submitted if the amount of the order is less than $100.

Means of reducing the paper work involved in the OIT program while continuing to achieve the objective of European recovery have been developed and are being put into effect. They are as follows:—

Longer Validity Period

The standard validity period of licenses for non-positive list commodities for shipments to Europe will be increased to six months. Outstanding ninety-day licenses, where appropriate, will be extended by Department of Commerce field offices.

General License List

A list will be announced of commodities which can be shipped to Europe under general license. It will include items which have no security implications, which are in genuinely free supply, and which are not likely to be exported in sufficient volume seriously to affect the dollar exchange position of the receiving country.

New License Procedures

In addition to the creation of a multiple consignee license, a quarterly requirement license is proposed under which application can be made to ship one of a specified list of non-positive list commodities, or commodity groups, to a single country in Europe without naming the consignees. Neither a firm order nor a statement of past exports will be required.

Related Commodity Groups

It is proposed to announce that certain related groups of commodities can be applied for on the same form.

Quick Issuance of Licenses

Most licenses for western Europe destinations can be processed within a week to ten days after their receipt. Export allocations for eastern Europe destinations have generally been delayed for the development of more detailed information. A subcommittee of the Commerce department's interagency advisory committee has been set up to aid in developing policies regarding the export of industrial materials that would contribute directly to the war potential of Russia or her satellites. The subcommittee is scrutinizing license applications case by case.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets were a bit steadier last week as the price index showed a dip of only 0.8 point as compared to a drop of 5 points during the previous week. Five oils and five aromatics showed decreases, but there were no advances in either market.

As of last week, the index stood at 138.2. The last time the index was at comparable levels was in the Fall of 1940. At that time it was 127.1 on October 20 and 149.7 on November 4. From then on it climbed steadily to the highs of the war years and in the post-war adjustment period began falling off.

The aromatics market was a bit steadier than the essential oils market, although the latter in the past week was reported to be showing more promise than it had several weeks ago. Some houses said they had received more inquiries and added that sales were up a slight bit.

Some interest was being shown in citrus flavors by the bottling trade. It was too early for much in the way of actual ordering, but a number of houses reported that they had recently been in receipt of inquiries that indicated this industry was again making preparations for manufacture. How much in the line of flavorings would be needed this year was still a guess, and, of course, much depended on the weather.

Imports were still holding up at good levels, and buyers in this country were having little trouble in obtaining most of the goods they needed from abroad. Prices, however, were still high and they had also shown some recent tendency to fluctuate. Those conditions in some cases were causing supply houses here to hold off on their buying in the expectation that there might be further drops, or at least that some of the items most in demand might stabilize themselves.

Foreign trade still showed good promise, but political uncertainties abroad were putting something of a damper on business. Since no one could tell exactly what might happen, businessmen here were inclined to adopt a watch and wait attitude in the hope that the picture might become clearer in the coming weeks. Added to that was the difficulty in trading with Europe because of the absence of dollars on that side of the ocean. In some cases, supply houses reported, European trade had come down to almost a barter basis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cananga oil, native, $1.25 per lb.
rectified, $1.50 per lb.
Cassia oil, USP, 30c. per lb.
Citral, rectified, 15c. per lb.
Ethyl butyrate, 2c. per lb.
Eucalyptol, USP, 15c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Grapefruit oil, California, 5c. per lb.
Methyl benzoate, 10c. per lb.
Phenylethyl acetate, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
138.2	139.0	146.1	207.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Cananga—Both the native and rectified oils declined in price during the period under review. Supplies were reported to be at moderate levels but demand was said to be only spasmodic. The native oil came down from $6 to $4.75 and the rectified from $7.50 to $6. In both cases, however, the new prices were felt to be quite low by most of the trade, and many supply houses were inclined to place their own quotations somewhat above them.

Cassia—The USP oil decreased in price from $2.40 to $2.10 a pound on the market in New York last week. There were no particular changes in the supply and demand picture but the oil was following its recent tendency to fluctuate on price.

Citronella—The Ceylon and Java oils held firm as to price during the period under review, and the only feature was the arrival in this country of six drums from Puerto Barrios. According to a recent report from the American Consulate General at Shanghai, about 68,000 pounds of this oil were shipped from Shanghai to the United States during 1947 and the first two months of 1948. This oil was produced in Formosa, along the northwestern coast, especially near Tahu, Mori and Tai Chu. The oil is of the Java type, and the plant is grown on small plantations started by the Japanese in 1939. Total annual production is estimated at 200,000 pounds, and is reportedly increasing.

The largest portion of the Formosan oil is exported to the United States, according to well informed sources. A smaller percentage goes to Europe, about 20 percent being used in local Chinese manufacture of cosmetics. Prospects for trade in citronella oil are favorable, according to the report.

Coriander—The lower quotation of $34 remained firm for this oil on the market in New York during the past week, but the higher figure advanced from $37.50 to $38.50. This was only a nominal figure, however, since supplies of the material are still at an extremely low ebb and there seemed to be no immediate prospects of bringing any into the country from Russia. It was considered possible, however, that some European sources might be offering some in the next few months, although how much was still a question.

Dillseed—There was no change reported in the price range of $8 to $8.50 for this oil during the period under review. Some dealers reported that they had no stocks of the oil on hand, while others stated that they had some available, although not in great quantities. There was a good demand for the oil when examined against the short supply situation, but in the recent past most demand had switched to the weed oil, and that was where the real pinch was being felt.

Dillweed—This oil was being quoted at $8.25 to $8.50 last week in New York, a range at which it had been stable for several weeks. Prices were still about twice what was considered normal, and this was attributable to the high prices of essential oils in general and to the extreme scarcity of the oil this year. There was little of the product available for spot buying because of the reluctance of the farmers to plant the usual crops last year, and because most of that which had been planted was already contracted for. Some supply houses felt that there might be some difficulties in delivering on contracts because of the shortage, although this was not a general fear, and most buyers who had covered their needs well in advance felt that they were adequately protected.

Geranium—The Algerian oil came down in price from $15 to $14 in New York last week, although some houses were still selling it as high as $21. The demand was reported to be steady but not particularly heavy. Not a great deal of the oil was being offered and supplies were said to be only about fair. The Bourbon oil, however, was reportedly in good supply, with considerable offerings being made.

Grapefruit—The various oils in this group held firm as to price during the period under review with the exception of the California. This one came down from $1.30 to $1.25. Supplies were reported to be sufficient but demand was not very large, although some was being bought for flavoring and some for use in the manufacture of soap and perfumes.

Lavender—The market for this oil remained quiet during the past week, and the only item of interest was the arrival in New York of two drums from London.

Lemon—There were no price changes reported for any of the oils in this group during the period under review. The real interest in the item was what the demand for it will be as soon as the manufacturers of soft drinks come to the market for flavoring materials. Inquiries were already being made but as yet orders were not coming through in particularly large numbers. An executive in one supply house said he felt that this season, with prices of most soft drinks up from 5c. to 7c., bottlers would probably not sell as much merchandise on a consignment basis. Other manufacturers, he felt, might still hold the line on 5c. beverages but at that price would probably not be in the market to any great extent for quality flavoring materials.

Lemongrass—Forty drums of this oil reached New York last week from Cristobal and Puerto Barrios, but otherwise the market was quiet and prices held firm after their recent tendency to fluctuate.

Lime—There were no changes in price reported for any of the oils in the group during the past week. Supplies were at good levels and demand was satisfactory to most houses. The real interest in the oil was what will happen to it when

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

bottlers of Summer drinks begin ordering their supplies for the manufacturing season. Some inquiries were being made and a few of these were reported to be followed up by orders but as yet the buying was not in full swing. Much will, of course, depend on the Summer weather and whether or not manufacturers are carrying over stocks of flavorings from last season. Some sources felt this might be the case, because last year the weather was against the industry and added to that was the difficulty in obtaining enough sugar for manufacturing.

Orange—Supplies of this oil remained good during the period under review, and demand was reported running from fair to good. There were no reported changes in price, and as with the other citrous oils, suppliers were waiting to see what the bottling trade would demand for flavorings when their Summer manufacturing season gets under way shortly.

Patchouli—Ten cases of this oil came into New York last week from Penang, but otherwise the market was without particular feature. Supplies were said to be at good levels, but demand was not very great and some supply houses showed a reluctance to take on any more goods at the present time, feeling there was no immediate need to buy replacements.

Peppermint—The natural and redistilled USP both were unchanged as to price last week. The former had shown a recent tendency to drop and its lower quotation of $7.50 was still considered by some dealers to be a bit below the average selling price. Demand was not at particularly high levels. Stocks were reported to be sufficient to see most supply houses through the current months until the new crop comes in. Buyers in general were waiting for new crop reports to see what the oil will do in the future before taking on any more at the present time.

Petitgrain—Fifty-four drums of this oil reached New York last week from Buenos Aires, but otherwise the market was without particular feature. Prices held firm at $3.10 to $4.30. Demand was reported to be steady and supplies were arriving in sufficient quantities to satisfy the market.

Rue—Although imports of this oil from Spain had not been coming in in any great quantities lately, most supply houses reported that they still had sufficient stocks on hand to accommodate all normal ordering, and therefore the supply situation was causing no particular difficulties. Demand was reported to be only about moderate. The oil was being quoted at from $3.25 to $5, but most suppliers considered the lower figure to be somewhat below what they were willing to sell for, and therefore placed their own figures somewhat higher.

Spearmint—The price range of $7.50 to $10 remained unchanged for this oil during the period under review, although some dealers felt that the $7.50 price was a bit on the low side and were inclined to place their own quotations somewhat higher. Demand was reported to be good, and supplies were sufficient to accommodate the market, although there was some question as to how much of the product was left in the country. Most houses felt there was not a great deal.

Wintergreen—Some dealers reported they had no stocks of the natural oil, North, but others said they were well supplies with it, which accounted for the wide spread of $7 to $17.25 in the price range. The South was being sold for $3.65 to $6.50, which represented no change from the previous listing. The lower price was not being quoted by most houses, however. The average selling price was somewhat above that. Supply was fair to good, and although there was some demand for the oil, it was not very great.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Both the NF and the commercial grades remained firm as to price on the market in New York during the past week. The former was being sold for 60c. to $1.40 and the latter at 50c. There was no material change in the supply or demand pictures for either of the items.

Citral—The price of the rectified item came down from $3.90 to $3.75 on the market in New York last week. Demand, coming mostly for use in flavors and perfumes, was reported to be only about fair, while supplies were said to be at a good level.

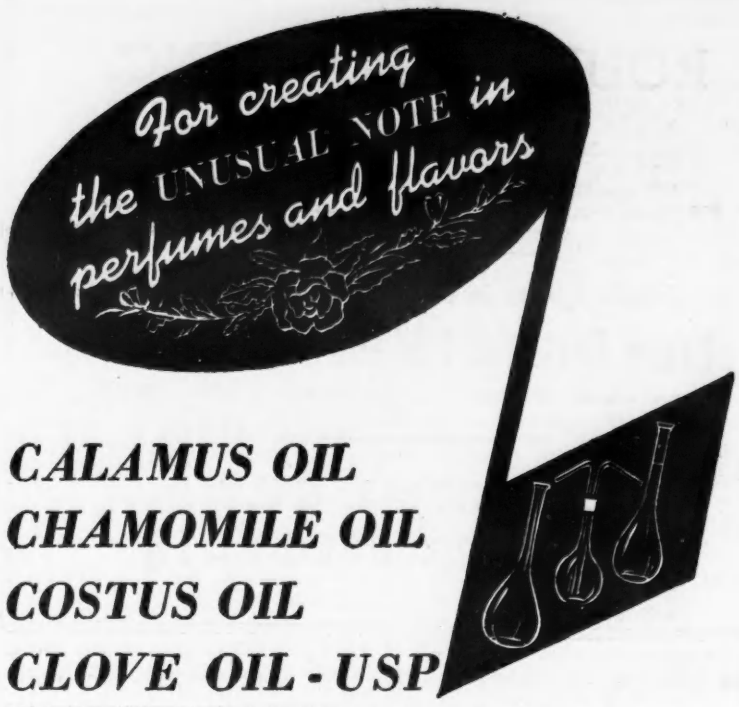
Coumarin—After recent advances this item was steady on the New York market during the period under review and was expected to stay that way at least for the immediate future. Demand was at fairly good levels and there was some expectation that it might improve somewhat. Most of the larger manufacturers were in production on a substantial scale.

Ethyl Butyrate—The bottles price for this item came down from 72c. to 70c. on the market in New York last week, as the product found itself in small demand and with only a small, although adequate, supply available.

Eucalyptol—A reduction from $2.20 to $2.05 was noted for this item on the market in New York during the period under review. There was no particular change in the supply and demand situation.

Isobutyl Acetate—The market for this item remained quiet last week and supplies were reported to be adequate to cover the normal demand. The price range remained unchanged at 97c. to $1.25.

Linalool—With bois de rose still in good supply, there was sufficient stock of this item available last week on the New York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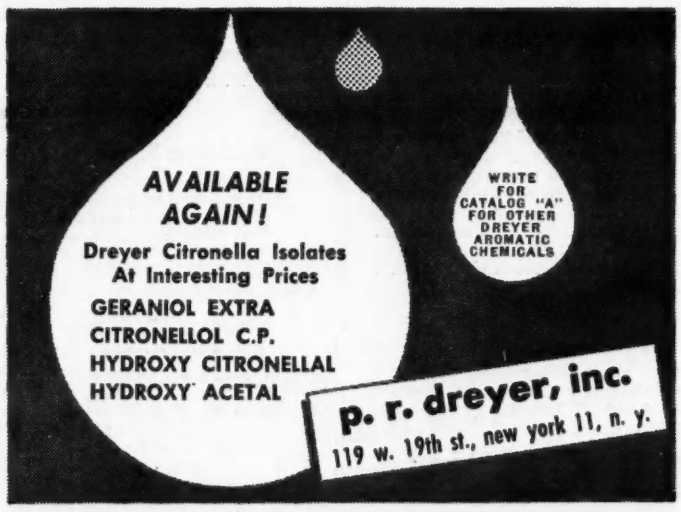

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market to satisfy all normal demands and to keep the price range firm at the previous quotations of $4.50 to $6.85. The ex lignaloe wood was also unchanged at the old quotations of $6.50 to $7.00.

Methyl Benzoate—The cans price of this item came down from 64c. to 55c. on the market in New York last week. Demand was reported to be only about fair, while most supply houses said that supplies of it were excellent.

Musk—Some supply houses were still reporting no stocks of the ambrette last week, although others said that in recent weeks they had been able to produce a bit more of the product. The difficulty was still in the metacresol situation, which had been tight for some time, and still was except for a slight easing here and there. Buyers were able to find some of the ambrette available if they were willing to search diligently, but chances were that they might not be able to purchase as much of it as they might like to. The product was still being quoted at $8 to $14.25.

Phenylethyl Acetate—This item was being quoted at $1.75 to $2.70 on the market in New York last week. In general the market for it was without particular feature and the supply and demand pictures remained what they had been for the past several weeks.

Yara Yara—Some dealers reported that they were without stocks of this item last week, while others stated that they had only fair supplies of it on hand. Demand was not particularly strong. The item was being offered for $2.25 a pound.

Rosewood, Citrus Essence Exports from Brazil Told

Exports of rosewood essence from Brazil in the third quarter of 1947 amounted to only forty-six metric tons, valued at 4,781,000 cruzeiros, according to a recent report. In the comparable period of 1946, Brazil exported 100 metric tons of rosewood essence, valued at 17,604,000 cruzeiros.

Citrus essences exported from Brazil during the third quarter of 1947 totaled seven metric tons, valued at 588,000 cruzeiros, compared with eighty metric tons, valued at 4,845,000 cruzeiros, exported during the corresponding period in 1946. In the 1947 quarter the United States received all of the rosewood essence and about 14 percent of the citrus essences, while in the 1946 period, about 83 percent of the rosewood essence and about 33 percent of the citrus essences were shipped to this country.

Cork Countervailing Duties Suspended by U.S. Customs

The Bureau of Customs announced last week the suspension of countervailing duties that have been imposed on imports of cork and cork manufactures from Spain. The additional levies were being imposed because the exports from Spain were being subsidized by the Spanish government.

The Bureau said that it had been advised by the Department of State that the export subsidies were discontinued as of November 1, 1947, and customs collectors have been instructed to discontinue imposing the added duties and to refund any countervailing duties collected since November 1.

Lemongrass Breeding Project Planned in North Travancore

The government of Travancore, India, is planning the establishment of a twenty acre lemongrass breeding station in North Travancore, according to recent reports reaching this country. The project will attempt to evolve, by selection and hybridization, superior varieties of lemongrass with a higher citral content than that now grown.

Average citral content of the lemongrass ordinarily grown in Travancore is reported to be about 77 percent, and studies will be concentrated on raising this average, as well as on the economics of cropping distillation, cycle of cultivation and design of still. The project will be under the control of the Central Research Institute, Trivandrum.

Trade Briefs

Perfumery, drugs, chemicals, dyes and colors imported into Eire in 1947 were valued at £130,812,035, compared with £72,043,372 in 1946.

Essential oils exported from the Marseilles Consular District, France, to the United States during November, 1947, were valued at $238, compared with $10,380 in the corresponding month of 1946.

Extract Products Formed To Make Spice Oleoresins

Extract Products Corporation has been formed in Union, N. J., to manufacture spice oleoresins by a new and improved process. The new firm's technicians have developed a new solvent extraction method by which it is now producing oleoresin capsicum from American red pepper and oleoresin black pepper. Pilot plant work is also being done on oleoresins of coriander and celery.

The company's plant is located at the Rahway Valley Railroad crossing on state highway twenty-nine in Union, N. J., and its telephone number is Unionville 2-7260. An office is also maintained at 155-10 Forty-first avenue, Flushing, L. I.

Firmenich Marketing New Flavor Concentrates

Firmenich & Co., essential oils and flavoring materials, New York, is marketing a new line of flavor concentrates characterized by extremely high refinement and concentration. The company claims that a series of original discoveries has been adapted to make possible odor and flavor characteristics never before achieved. Full information and samples may be had from the company at 220 West Eighteenth street, New York.

Essential Oils '48 Output Of Madagascar Predicted

The government of Madagascar has forecast that the island's 1948 exports of clove oil will reach 400 metric tons. Exports of other essential oils were predicted by the government at:—Lemongrass, ten metric tons; ylang-ylang, fifteen tons, and others, one ton. At the same time, government statistics revealed that 1947 exports of essential oils from the island totaled:—Clove, 526 metric tons; lemongrass, nine tons; ylang-ylang, twenty tons, and others, two tons.

Lautier Fils Buys Building

Lautier Fils, Inc., essential oils and aromatic perfume materials, New York, has purchased and is now occupying a building at 321 Fifth avenue. Two floors of the building have been completely renovated to house the firm's offices and laboratories and additional shipping space has been provided. It is planned to establish a modern showroom in the near future.

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Obituaries

Dr. Edward M. Bailey

Dr. Edward M. Bailey, chemist emeritus of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, died April 13 at his home in New Haven, Conn. He was sixty-nine years old. He retired from the experiment station in 1945.

Dr. Bailey was head of the experiment station's department of analytical chemistry for twenty-eight years, and served on the food standards committee of the Department of Agriculture from 1922 to 1938.

Dr. Rupert Blue

Dr. Rupert Blue, retired surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, died April 12 in Charleston, S. C. He was eighty years old. He retired from government service in 1932.

Dr. Blue was noted for his campaigns against bubonic plague, and his career as surgeon general was marked by investigations into the causes of malaria and typhoid fever and the establishment of leprosy institutions and venereal disease control methods. He joined the public health service in 1893 and was named surgeon general in 1912.

He was American delegate to the 1923 meeting of the Opium Conference of the League of Nations, and successfully recommended a reduction of narcotics in pharmaceuticals. In 1916 he was elected president of the American Medical Association and from 1915 to 1917 served as president of the Association of Military Surgeons.

Dr. Frederick O. Bower

Dr. Frederick O. Bower, retired Regius professor of botany at Glasgow University, Glasgow, Scotland, died April 11 in Ripon, Yorkshire, England. He was ninety-two years old. Dr. Bower had occupied the chair of botany at Glasgow University for forty years when he retired in 1925.

Asa B. Foster

Asa B. Foster, sales manager of D. W. Hutchinson & Co., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, and a member of the staff of Senzodor, Inc., manufacturer of incense, Rochester, N. Y., died in Rochester on April 10. Before joining Hutchinson, Mr. Foster was associated with Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York.

G.A. Fritschi

G. A. Fritschi, manager of the Pittsburgh sales district of the Vanadium Corporation of America, died April 13 in Pittsburgh of a heart attack. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Fritschi had been with the corporation since it was founded in 1919.

Victor M. Orefice

Victor M. Orefice, president of the commercial travelers auxiliary of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, died recently in Presbyterian hospital, New York. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Orefice had been a salesman for the Sterling Magnesia Company until he became ill six months ago. He had formerly been head of his own magnesia company.

William B. Olmsted jr.

William B. Olmsted, jr., vice-president in charge of sales and a director of the American Viscose Corporation, died April 15 at his home in New York. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Olmsted joined the sales division of the American Viscose Corporation in 1930 and was named assistant manager of the viscose division two years later. In 1938 he was advanced to manager of the viscose department, and in 1940 was appointed general sales manager and a director of the company. He was elected vice-president in 1946.

Dr. Albert F. Woods

Dr. Albert F. Woods, former president of the University of Maryland, and one-time assistant secretary of agriculture, died in Hyattsville, Md., on April 12. He was eighty-one years old.

Dr. Woods was appointed assistant chief of the division of plant pathology of the Department of Agriculture in 1893. In 1905, he represented the United States at the International Conference of Agriculture at Rome and at the International Botanical Congress in Vienna.

He became dean of the Minnesota State Agricultural College in 1910, where he remained until 1917 when he was named president of Maryland State College of Agriculture. When this was merged into the University of Maryland in 1920 he became president of the latter institution. He resigned this post in 1926 to become director of scientific work for the Department of Agriculture with the rank of assistant secretary. He retired in 1946.

Edgar W. Bassick, former president of the Bassick Alemite Company, manufacturer of lubricating devices and greases, Chicago, died April 14 in Fairfield, Conn. Mr. Bassick sold his interest in the lubricating company in 1927 to the Stewart-Warner Corporation.

Robert H. Bowles, president of the Cimarron Petroleum Company, San Francisco, Calif., died April 11 of a heart attack. He was fifty-two years old.

Martin A. Comiskey, an employee of the construction department of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, died April 11. He was fifty years old.

Charles Kussler, chief dyer at the Brooklyn Yarn Dye Company, died April 8. He was fifty-four years old.

Charles H. Leonard, pioneer extractor of gasoline from petroleum who was responsible for its being called "petrol" in Great Britain, died April 14 in Chalfont St. Giles, England. He was eighty-seven years old.

Harold A. Richmond, founder and chairman of the board of the General Abrasive Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died April 8. He founded the company in 1916.

Elwood L. Schreiber, a member of the accounting department of the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, died April 14. He was forty-four years old.

Trade Briefs

Senna exported from Hongkong, China, to the United States during January of this year totaled 2,240 pounds, valued at $485.

Agar agar exported from Hongkong, China, to the United States during January, 1948, totaled 6,592 pounds, valued at $10,493.

Rhubarb exported to the United States through the port of Shanghai, China, during January, 1948, totaled 4,480 pounds, valued at $1,477.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price trend in medicinal botanicals continued to be downward last week. So far as the spot market was concerned, domestic botanicals did not play a part in the downward trend; changes were mostly in goods of foreign origin. However, reports from the domestic primary market told another story and advices most recently to hand contained nothing but declines. Influential on the market index were the spot price reductions on euphorbia and rhubarb, the declines in which lowered the index 0.5 point to establish 228.1, a low for the current movement and a level most closely approached in the issue of May 14, 1945, when the index was 228.3.

Primary market price developments, according to information received last week, were declines in the instances of catnep leaves, cottonroot bark, corn silk, lobelia herb, select and grinding sassafras barks, spikenard root, thick rossed wild cherry, and American wormseed.

Local reports concerning the state of trade varied some. To the recent statements that business was slow was added last week the view that it was also spotty. Conservatism was still the companion of buyers who came to the spot market and except for seasonal items, transactions were solely for immediate requirements.

A disposition to comment on that type of approach to the market was noted. Citing world conditions and recalling that in times of international crises the value of botanicals actually in hand exceeded those potentially obtainable, the suggestion that there was wisdom in buying botanicals at this time was offered manufacturing consumers. Support to this view might also be found in the idea that consumer inventories are probably smaller than they were last Spring and that primary market inventories in general are relatively low.

It was stated locally that Spring had come late this year in the southern crude drug country. Botanical collection is related to farmers and farming in the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky mountains areas. Wet weather has delayed planting of food crops and until such crops are actually in the ground, not much drug collection is possible.

Balsams

Copaiba—Jobbing business was fairly active last week and the trading reacted on prices by establishing them on a somewhat firmer basis. Supply seemed to meet the current volume of request.

Fir—Scarcity of Canadian balsam was unrelieved and a strong price position was maintained under the influence of a rather gentle demand arising in consuming sources. Oregon balsam was steady to firm.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Reports from London indicated trading in new crop bark at the source for the account of British receivers. Local trading was inconsequential, being jobbing at the very best. The present outlook for the 1948 peel was said not to be very encouraging because of the absence of sufficient labor.

Cinchona—Some USP broken red cinchona bark on the basis of to arrive late in the Summer was quoted locally on the basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound. Surprisingly enough, though the war in the Far East ended better than two years ago, restoration of stocks of Far Eastern USP quills in the 10 inch and 20 inch lengths has yet to be achieved in this market.

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended April 9

Bay leaves, 445 bales: filthy.
Caraway seed, 300 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 100 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 52 casks, 8 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 100 bags: insect-infested.
Honey, 50 drums: filthy.
Mace, 22 cases: insect-infested.
Nutmegs, 174 bags: wormy and moldy.
Pepper, black, 280 bags: moldy and insect-bored.
Pimento, 100 bags: live and dead insects.
Senna leaves, 82 bales: filthy.
Sesame seed, 2,336 bags: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 125 drums: crude unrefined oil.

Philadelphia

Penicillin, 11 vials: batch certificates expired.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Yunnan, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, distant, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ¼c. per lb.
Greek, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aconite root, 15c. per lb.
Asafetida gum, whole, 3c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Cantharides, Russian, whole, 75c. per lb.
powdered, 75c. per lb.
Euphorbia pil, 2c. per lb.
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, 5c. per lb.
Kamala, powdered, 11c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 45c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
228.1	228.6	233.5	281.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Vanilla—The tendency on spot was to make Bourbon beans minimum on the basis of $8 per pound. This might be shaded occasionally but, based on present replacement cost, the $8 market was said to be justified. Mexicans continued to be in firm spot position, additions to stock having failed to ease values. Demand was routine in character but it was also steady for moderate sized quantities.

Berries

Juniper—Demand was light and reached the spot irregularly during the past week. Stocks seemed to be ample in size and to be lightly held so far as quotations were concerned. The underlying characteristic of the market was competition of a fairly aggressive sort.

Mountain Ash—Reports concerning arriving botanical merchandise have not included any of this material for a substantial period of time. Demand for the article has become very narrow and most former suppliers no longer stock the item.

Flowers

Arnica—This article was steadier following the slight concession noted in prices quoted during the previous trading period. Demand was light and involved jobbing quantities most of the time last week.

Chamomile—Hungarian flowers steadied after the previously reported lowering of quotations. Stocks seemed sufficient for more than current needs but spot quotations, also, were said to be reasonably in line with current quotations.

Gums

Asafetida—The market continued to soften and by the end of last week quotations were down to the basis of 37c. to 39c. per pound, according to quantity, for lump gum, and 50c. to 53c. for powdered merchandise.

Benzoin—Sumatra gum was reduced further last week, offerings being noted on the basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound. Competition has been a factor in the spot market for a considerable period of time and it is no less influential now than it has been.

Locust Bean—A fair-sized importation —810 bags—reached here from Genoa, Italy, last week. That city has been a very steady shipper of this article to the spot for some time past. Demand was steady and in volume it compared favorably with the recent movement of goods into consuming channels.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Recent information relating to replacement cost of this article appeared to suggest a possible lowering of spot quotations later on. The undertone of the spot market was unsettled but no change in the minimum price position was noted.

Catnep—Advices from some primary market points carried news of a willingness to shade quotations considerably and in other quarters, the replacement was definitely lower than the last previous price advices.

Euphorbia—The spot market was rather unsettled and quotations on the lower level of 15c. to 16c. per pound were none too

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Medicinal use traces to the 9th or 10th century in researches by Carl Martius in his 1867 monograph dated at Leipzig, Germany. Isaac Judaeus, an Egyptian writing about 850 A. D., said the best came from Mecca.

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steady in the absence of much consumer interest in the material at the moment.

Sage—Dalmatian material was a wee fraction higher at 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Also, Greek leaves were fractionally higher at 13½c. to 14c. Other varieties of the article lacked quotable change.

Witchhazel—A further recession in replacement cost was noted in firm offerings reaching this market last week. Spot quotations held unchanged but replacement and spot prices were close together.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—The light of reason seemed to have at last reached the market position of Russian flies which had been flitting at price levels far too high to attract any substantial number of buyers. Quotations were down to $6.25 per pound for whole and to $6.50 for powdered material. Chinese flies flew a steady price course on the reduced level recently established at $1.30 for whole and $1.50 for powder.

Papain—The market was weak and under pressure of lower prices from some origins. Others, however, have rejected bids at less than the shippers' original price proposals. Local quotations were down to the basis of $4.60 to $4.75 per pound. Arrivals were six chests from Colombo.

Roots

Aconite—Unsettlement in price and disturbance in the general balance of the market were conditions reflected in lower quotations that, at the end of last week, stood on the basis of 90c. to 95c. per pound.

Belladonna—Though the market was not especially well supported by buyers, local quotations failed to extend their recent downward trend. Sellers appeared to take a reasonable steady view on the situation.

Goldenseal—The spot market was dull but fairly steady in price. Some primary market advices made offerings of a moderate quantity at prices higher than those last named in local circles.

Ginseng—Holders of the limited quantities left at the source in some instances have advanced asking prices considerably. Practically no trading was reported during the past week so far as the spot market was concerned. Even cultivated root seemed to be very high in price.

Jalap—Some disposition to shade prices on fairly high test root has developed locally but in the main, sellers stood aloof from making immediate changes, though more competition was admitted to prevail.

Poke—Replacement quotations offered from the source were found to be on a lower basis last week, a development not as yet communicated to the spot position of the material. Steady undertones ruled here.

Rhubarb — Competition continued to prevail in local circles and under the pressure for business in a market not notable for demand, spot quotations turned up on the lower basis of 45c. to 50c. per pound for whole and 50c. to 55c. for powdered goods without stirring buyers to a froth of activity.

Sarsaparilla—From Puerto Cortez last week came 32 bales of this root. Mexican goods showed no further price unsettlement, holding generally to a steady price position while awaiting a somewhat broader request from consuming sources. Stocks were not superior.

Spikenard—Primary market holders of limited quantities of this material were willing to do business at lower prices, according to the latest advices from the sources of supply. Locally, the market lacked new price development, being, on the whole, generally steady despite limited trading at the moment.

Seeds

Anise—The market was very dull but with spot and replacement prices being well in alignment, sellers maintained an unchanged spot market throughout the period. Imports totaled 239 bags from Beyrouth.

Celery—Stocks of French seed were increased moderately by the arrival of 370 bags from Marseilles. Also, 1,570 bags of Indian seed came in from Bombay. Trade was reported to be usually on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Cumin—Offerings of Morocco seed for shipment were lacking but the opinion that when prices are received, they will not meet levels prevailing in other markets was noted in local circles.

Fenugreek—No domestic seed was offered. Indian was in fair supply and to the existing spot stock was added 165 bags that reached here from Bombay.

Flea—French seed in replacement offer-

—Continued on page 82

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Petroleum Derivatives

The significant feature in the petroleum derivatives market last week was not prices, which remained stable as they have for some time, but supplies, which eased considerably all along the line.

Relaxation of demand, primarily from the protective coatings industry, was said to be the cause of freer supply conditions in aromatics. Both petroleum toluol and xylol were more comfortable, although the overall situation was still described as tight. Despite the easement of pressure on pure aromatics stocks, higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued severely short.

The aliphatic situation was also freer, owing to a similar decline in buying interest. However, it was pointed out by a spokesman of one company that aliphatic production was geared to the gasoline situation, and that availability and price were dependent on gasoline demand, not on what he called minor fluctuations in the aliphatics market.

Liquefied petroleum gases reversed their supply positions, as demand eased up on butane and propane. Easier conditions for the latter material were believed to be temporary, although butane was expected to be in reasonably good supply until September 1.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Easier supply conditions continued to prevail in this section last week, with producers reporting continuance of a mild buying lag. Prices held in all areas, at 14c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 10⅝c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Protective Coatings Solvents—Improved positions were reported last week for petroleum aromatics, as demand from manufacturers of protective coatings continued to dip. Further easement on the overall aromatics situation came with the settlement of the coal strike early in the week. As for petroleum toluol, supplies were reported more comfortable, though still limited to regular customers. The petroleum xylol supply position was also easier. These fluctuations in stocks were, however, described as minor, since occasional buyers of petroleum aromatics were still unable to locate any steady source of supply. Quotations were maintained, with combined listings on coaltar and petroleum aromatics continuing to range from 28c. to 30c. per gallon, tanks.

Despite the general relief in the pure aromatics section, higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued extremely short during the period under review. Deliveries of one maker were reported to be running one month behind orders. Price-wise there was no change.

Producers indicated during the week that demand for aliphatic solvents had dipped appreciably, particularly calls from manufacturers of protective coatings. A spokesman for one company stated emphatically, however, that this situation had little or no effect on the availability and price of petroleum solvents. It was his view that these factors are intimately tied in with the gasoline situation. With a big demand for gasoline, he said, little rises and falls in the demand for aliphatics had practically no influence over the petroleum picture. He pointed out that the consumption of aliphatic solvents was insignificant when compared to the consumption of gasoline. He contended that overstocking of aliphatics was impossible in the petroleum industry since crude could be readily diverted into gasoline, where the demand has been and was expected to continue intense. In support of this thesis, the company announced its intention of limiting its expansion program for aliphatic production. This was explained as a concession to the enormous gasoline demand, a condition that was expected to intensify with the coming of summer. Although a reduced program was expected to be in force during the remainder of this year, the company stated that the 1948 aliphatic production would at least match levels of 1947 and that present commitments, of course, would continue to be met.

The decline in industrial finishes production left its mark on the lacquer diluent market during the week. Calls for this product were fewer, and supplies were said to be more comfortable. Prices held at 16c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast for both the regular and hexane-type materials and 12¼c. to 13c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Slackened demand featured the mineral spirits and stoddard solvent markets last week. This produced a corresponding easement on the supply positions of both materials. The price structure remained firm, with both solvents continuing at 14c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast. Group 3 listings were similarly stable.

The slump in industrial finishes took its toll on V. M. & P. naphtha demand last week, with a resultant easement in stocks. Quotations were on a par with previous levels in all areas, listings remaining at 15c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 11¼c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Rubber Solvents—The relaxation in demand for other aliphatic solvents also applied to these materials last week. As a result, the supply picture took a turn for the better. Price-wise, there was no change, listings continuing at 15c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Lighter Fractions

Reversal of the supply positions of liquefied petroleum gases was reported by producers during the week. Propane, which previously had been severely short, was said to be considerably easier, with more material available last week than was in evidence thirty days ago. However, a spokesman for one large company said that the situation was only temporary and would undoubtedly revert to its previous condition within the next sixty to ninety days. Butane producers were reported to be meeting all commitments on schedule during the week. Supplies, which had been tight all through the winter, were expected to be easier until September 1, according to the spokesman of one maker, because of the lessened use of the material in motor fuel during the summer months. Other lighter fractions, heptane, hexane and pentane, were likewise more comfortable. Butane and propane were quoted at 6.7c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Quotations on heptane ranged from 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3; hexane was named at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, same basis, and pentane continued at a listing of 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, same basis.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Arrivals last week totaled 750,610 barrels from Puerto La Cruz, Las Piedras, Caripeto and Tampico. Posted prices were firm in all fields during the week. The Bureau of Mines estimated that the amount of domestic crude needed to meet the market demand in April is 5,450,000 barrels. The forecast for April includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 72,500,000 barrels and a gasoline yield from crude of 39 percent. The bureau said that compared with 1947, a material increase in seasonal stocks of heating oils, kerosene and gasoline is necessary by the end of the year if fuel requirements for the winter season of 1948-49 are to be met adequately.

Fuel Oil—Imports during the week were reported at 562,333 barrels from Willemstad, Curacao and Aruba.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

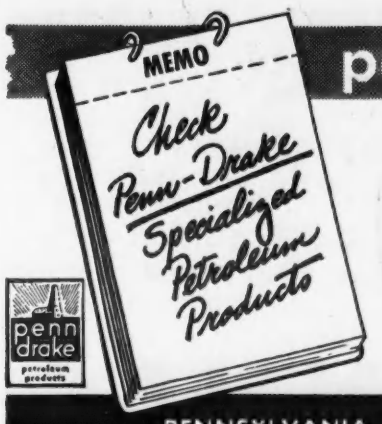
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 3 totaled 223,015,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 22,814,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 201,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 91,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 110,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 6,663,000 barrels, an increase of 68,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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Protective Coatings Materials

Protective coatings materials settled down at higher levels last week following three weeks of strong price activity in which the index rose from 182.2 to 190.7. There were no changes during the week and the market was generally described as quiet.

In the pigment materials section, earth colors retained previous listings, while demand ranged from fair to moderate. With the exception of Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides, which continued in severely short supply during the week, good stocks were uniformly reported for all earth colors. Red and yellow mercury oxides were similarly firm. Supplies were reported ample and buying interest was called moderate. Titanium dioxide, still very tight, maintained previous quotations. Lead oxides and lead pigments stabilized during the week following recent increases.

Trading was lax in natural resins. Quotations, however, were steady. Synthetic resins continued firm, as did fillers and extenders. Asbestos prices were without variance, with producers still reporting severely short supplies of the long-fibered grades. The Argentine casein market continued to show strength, but quotations in New York continued firm. Linoleates and naphthenates maintained former listings, with producers indicating a slump in buying, particularly from manufacturers of protective coatings. Shellac was quiet.

Also during the week the Bureau of Census announced that 55 paint and varnish wholesalers reported February sales at $4,938,000, 5 percent under both January and February of the previous year. Thirteen wholesalers reported the dollar value of February inventories at $1,321,000, 1 percent above the January figure and 7 percent over February, 1947.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
190.7	190.7	182.2	179.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Black, Bone — The Bureau of Census reported February production at 1,010 short tons, compared with 1,033 tons in January, 1,102 tons in December and 923 tons in February, 1947. Total bone black shipments during February were listed at 788 tons, opposed to 813 tons in January, 1,028 tons in December and 1,031 tons in February, last year. Stocks at the close of February totaled 1,696 tons, as against 1,474 tons on January 31, 1,254 tons on December 31 and 1,463 tons at the end of February, 1947.

Black, Carbon—February production of this pigment totaled 105,392,000 pounds, compared with 114,566,000 pounds in January and 101,269,000 pounds in February, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments during February were reported at 102,200,000 pounds, opposed to 108,225,000 pounds in January and 113,083,000 pounds in February, last year. Producers' stocks at the end of February were registered at 81,937,000 pounds, as against 78,745,000 pounds on January 31 and 45,608,000 pounds at the close of February, last year. According to the Department of Commerce, total exports of carbon black during February were 31,264,000 pounds, compared with 20,117,000 pounds in January and 18,424,000 pounds in February, 1947.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Demand was somewhat spotty during the week, as this pigment material continued in good supply at firm prices.

Brown, Metallic—Buying interest was fair last week, as ample stocks prevailed. The price structure was without variance during the period under review.

Brown, Sap Crystals—In abundant supply, this pigment received moderate calls during the week. Price-wise there was no change.

Brown, Sienna—Listings were without change, as stocks continued good and demand was described as fair.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide — Good quantities of this material were available from producers last week. Inquiries, however, were said to be limited to orders that would fulfill immediate requirements. Quotations were maintained.

Brown, Umber—There was little of note in this section last week. Supplies were good. Demand was lax. Prices were steady.

Lead Oxides — Market quotations on litharge and red leads settled down at higher price levels during the week following recent increases of 2 13/20c. to 3¼c. per pound. As to the supply picture, producers continued to report volume shipments for prompt delivery, as stocks were keeping well abreast of demand. The expected demand from protective coatings manufacturers, meanwhile, failed to materialize last week, as full-scale resumption of Spring painting operations was delayed yet another week.

Lead Pigments — Stabilization of the price structure of white and blue leads set in last week following recent 1c. to 2½c. per pound advances. The supply situation was reported to be relatively good, with producers still able to meet commitments on an immediate delivery basis. Protective coatings manufacturers, meanwhile, continued to hold back expected heavy-volume orders, which demand usually coincides with the resumption of Spring painting operations.

Red, Iron Oxides—Spanish and Persian oxides continued scarce during the week. Scarcity of the former was attributed by American importers to what they called over-pricing by Spanish producers. Reluctance of American importers and consumers to accept the quotations from abroad has, they said, limited shipments to the barest minimum. Meanwhile, paint manufacturers in this country reported increasing success for their current method of making up pigment formulas from domestic blends. Price-wise, this section was without change.

Red, Mercury Oxide—Supply was normal, according to producers last week, while demand continued moderate. The technical grade remained steady at $2 per pound, barrels, 10,000 pounds, works, and $2.02 per pound, smaller lots, same basis. There were some lower quotations in the market, but these applied to offerings from war surplus stocks.

Red, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Despite the increasing use of this pigment material, producers indicated last week that stocks remained plentiful. Demand, which has been active for some time, continued strong during the week. Prices were firm.

Titanium Dioxide—Arrivals last week totaled 3,000 bags from Antwerp. In the domestic market, the position of this pigment material remained substantially unchanged. Stocks were still tight. Demand continued intense, while quotations held steady.

Yellow, Mercury Oxide—The price structure was firm last week at $1.93 per pound, barrels, 1,000 pounds, works, and $1.95 per pound, smaller lots, same basis. Supplies were good. Demand was fair.

Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide—The supply picture continued good last week, as demand was described as moderate. Listings remained at former levels.

Zinc Oxides—The Bureau of Mines reported total zinc oxide production in

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: February

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in February, 1948, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $77,579,345. Details of sales reported by these establishments with comparative data for 1947 and 1946, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1948—February	$77,579,345	$39,927,151	$29,975,445	$22,469,231	$7,506,214	$7,676,749
Total,* 2 months	165,594,070	86,961,812	61,718,802	46,111,245	15,607,447	16,913,366
1947—February*	81,631,777	43,345,228	29,928,052	22,745,527	7,182,525	8,358,497
Total,* 2 months	165,419,948	85,149,080	62,333,394	47,692,880	15,240,514	17,936,874
1946—February	54,573,247	31,248,242	17,643,102	13,076,030	4,567,072	5,681,903
Total, 2 months	111,148,052	61,709,041	37,623,908	28,069,805	9,564,103	11,815,103

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Lacquer Sales: Revised

Revised sales data on clear lacquers, pigmented lacquers, bases and dopes, and lacquer thinners for 1947, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 158 manufacturers (approximately 84 percent of the industry), are listed below with comparative statistics for 1946. The 1947 figures, which are preliminary, include estimates for a few non-reporting plants. The percent of estimates in the year's quantity and value totals for each type are:—Clear lacquers, 5.3 and 5.7; pigmented lacquers, 1.6 and 1.2; bases and dopes, 0.6 and 0.4, and thinners, 5.6 and 6.9.

	1947	1946
Gallons	60,339,044	69,185,480
Value	$121,605,187	$106,156,138
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	17,503,113	17,824,752
Value	$32,393,074	$28,979,979
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	19,111,905	19,526,225
Value	$54,337,824	$46,024,665
Bases and dopes—		
Gallons	3,158,367	3,774,066
Value	$7,011,546	$5,019,216
Thinners—		
Gallons	29,779,659	28,060,437
Value	$29,862,743	$26,132,278

December at 20,720 short tons, compared with 18,755 tons in November and 232,973 tons for the entire year of 1947. Total shipments during December were reported at 19,869 tons, compared with 19,304 tons in November. Stocks at the end of December were registered at 14,696 tons, opposed to 13,845 tons on November 30.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Imported during the week were 550 bags of whiting from Liverpool. No change in the market position of this material was reported last week.

Pumice—This section maintained levels of previous weeks, as supplies continued ample, demand was normal and prices remained firm.

Rottenstone—There was little of note to report in this section during the week, the market continuing on a par with levels of previous weeks.

Silica—The supply situation was reported good last week, as demand continued moderate. One producer described the buying attitude as one of watchful-waiting, with practically no advance orders being placed. Prices remained steady during the period under review.

Synthetic Resins

Cellulose Acetate—Shipments and consumption of this and other mixed ester plastics in February, as reported by the Bureau of Census, totaled 5,044,580 pounds, a drop from the 5,746,104 pounds reported for January. Bulk of these totals were made up of molding and extrusion materials, with 3,733,443 pounds in February and 4,460,908 pounds in January. February shipments and consumption of other cellulose plastics, exclusive of protective coating resins, were registered at 651,637 pounds, opposed to 746,816 pounds in January.

Nitrocellulose—The Bureau of Census reported February shipments and consumption of these plastics at 929,881 pounds, comprised of 658,059 pounds of sheets and 271,822 pounds or rods and tubes. This compares with the January total of 865,489 pounds, made up of 582,594 pounds of sheets and 282,795 pounds of rods and tubes.

Phenolic Resins—Shipments and consumption of these and other tar acid resins in February totaled 26,700,550 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. The January figure was reported at 28,749,162 pounds. Molding material formed the bulk of these totals, with 17,370,124 pounds in February and 18,338,089 pounds in January.

Polystyrene—February shipments and consumption, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were listed at 8,382,160 pounds, compared with 10,226,219 pounds in January. These figures exclude data for protective coating resins and were reported on a dry basis, including necessary coloring material.

Urea and Melamine Resins—Shipments and consumption in February, according to the Bureau of Census, totaled 6,772,123 pounds, compared with 6,833,672 pounds in January. Adhesives, dry basis, made up the bulk of these figures, with 4,183,082 pounds in February and 4,596,974 pounds in January.

Vinyl Resins—The Bureau of Census reported February shipments and consumption at 17,634,264 pounds, opposed to 19,653,744 pounds in January. Sheeting and film, including safety glass sheeting,

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TECHNICAL DATA

Grades	X, WW, WG, N, M, K, I, H
Color (Lovibond)	12 yellow, 1.1 red to 40 yellow, 12.4 red
Melting Point (drop method)	175 to 182F
Acid Number	160 to 169
Saponification Number	165 to 174

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totaled 5,980,191 pounds in February and 784,527 pounds in January, while the resin content of molding and extrusion materials for February and January were listed at 7,601,313 pounds and 7,823,309 pounds, respectively.

Natural Resins

Arrivals during the week totaled 327 baskets and 405 bags of copal gum from Macassar and Antwerp, 1,029 bags of dammar gum from Tandjong Preok and 1,399 bags of Karaya from Bombay. Buying interest continued lax, particularly from manufacturers of protective coatings. Supplies were adequate in the main, although stocks on individual gums varied considerably between importers. The price structure continued stable, reflecting the inactivity in the market.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Sebacate—The supply position was reported to be ample to handle the demand, although the latter was said to be continuing reasonably strong. Prices were stable at lower price levels following recent decreases. Following are the current market quotations on this plasticizer:—Drums, carload, works, 74¼c. per pound; less carload, 75c. per pound, and tanks, 73c. per pound.

Dimethyl Sebacate—In good supply during the week, buying interest was reported excellent by producers of this plasticizing material. Market quotations levelled off at lower listings in the wake of recent reductions. Following are the current prices:—Drums, carload, works, 86¼c. per pound; l.c.l., works, 86¾c. per pound, and tanks, 85¼c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Following are the current market quotations on this plasticizer:—Coaltar grade, drums, carload, freight equalized, 37½c. per pound; l.c.l., same basis, 38c. per pound, and tanks, same basis, 36½c. per pound. The petroleum grade last week sold at the following prices:—Drums, carload, delivered, 38½c. per pound, l.c.l., same basis, 39c. per pound, and tanks, same basis, 37½c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Arrivals last week totaled 4,526 bags of asbestos from Beira. The market position was relatively unchanged during the period under review. Supplies of the long-fibered grades remained extremely short, although short-fibered asbestos was said to be in reasonably good supply. Demand, meanwhile, continued unabated. The price structure was stable, with listings remaining on a par with former levels.

Casein—The strong tone in the Argentine continued, but quotations on the imported product remained firm. It was believed in some trade sources that price increases were imminent. The identity of the purchase of 1,600 tons of casein, previously described as an "Eastern European nation," last week was revealed to be Poland. In addition, it was reliably reported that another large sale was in the offing, with the Dutch government said to be considering the purchase of 800 tons of Argentine casein. Although prices on the New York market hovered between 30c. and 32c. per pound, some dealers reported willingness to accept business at 29c. per pound, thus widening the range. Domestic production, meanwhile, had not made itself felt on the market, as quotations continued firm at 32c. to 34c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 240 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—The Bureau of Census reported total glue production in February at 13,131,303 pounds, comprised of 7,165,569 pounds of bone glue and 5,965,734 pounds of hide glue. Total February output compares with 14,229,208 pounds in January, 13,184,827 pounds in December and 12,886,207 pounds in February, 1947. Total glue shipments in February were listed pounds of bone glue and 5,980,277 pounds

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Water Paint Sales: February

(Formerly Plastic Coldwater Paint Sales)

Sales of resin emulsion paints, plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for February, 1948, as published by the Bureau of Census, are based on reports submitted by 47 manufacturers, of whom nine reported data for resin emulsion paints exclusively. Nine of the remaining 38 manufacturers also reported sales for this product, bringing the total number to 18 for resin emulsion paints. The data for plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines are based on reports received from 38 identical manufacturers who accounted for approximately 87 percent of the total value of these materials. The February statistics as compared with those of the corresponding month in 1947, follow:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	2,397,051	$203,102

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of the individual companies.

Resin Emulsion Paints

	Gallons	Value
Interior	†	†
Exterior	†	†

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	2,111,419	$183,701
casein-bound	231,026	13,989
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste	180,490	285,680
dry-powder form	537,020	48,652
glue-bound	125,455	6,315

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	573,266	$33,053
Coldwater	474,013	25,147

Sales of these products for February, as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1947, were as follows:—

		February 1948	February 1947
Plastic paints	lbs.	2,397,051	2,608,679
	value.	$203,102	$227,464
Resin emulsion paints	gals.	†	†
	value.	†	†
Coldwater paints	value.	$538,337	$681,569
Calcimines	lbs.	1,047,279	1,457,698
	value.	$58,200	$88,089

* Gallons. † Not available.

Paint Statistics For 1947 Revised

The Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce has revised its summary of 1947 paint, varnish, lacquer and filler sales, published in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER on February 23. As a result of the government's revision, following are the official preliminary statistics for last year:—

Total sales reported by 680 establishments, $1,038,575,456; trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer, reported by 580 establishments, $551,779,802; total industrial sales, reported by 580 establishments, $378,866,927; industrial paint and varnish sales, reported by 580 establishments, $289,536,814; industrial lacquer sales, reported by 580 establishments, $89,330,113, and unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments, $107,928,727.

of hide glue. Total February shipments compare with 16,190,495 pounds in January, 10,348,936 pounds in December and 13,917,122 pounds in February, last year. Total glue stocks at the close of February amounted to 10,828,097 pounds, made up of 5,857,211 pounds of bone glue and 4,970,886 pounds of hide glue. Total February stocks compare with 10,505,013 pounds on December 31 and 9,397,633 pounds at the end of February, 1947. Arrivals during the week totaled 50 bags of bones from Buenos Aires.

Shellac—Arrivals last week totaled 850 bags of seedlac from Calcutta and 48 bags of shellac from Hamburg. The New York market was relatively quiet. As for Calcutta, the market there firmed up considerably on Monday, but was closed down after that because of holidays. Shipments of the new Bysacki crop were reported to be moving down-country last week, although little of it had been offered on the market by last week. Quotations in New York during the week, meanwhile, remained steady.

Synthetic Adhesives—The Bureau of Census reported that total consumption of these materials, primarily used by the plywood industry, amounted to 6,405,000 pounds in February, compared with 6,846,000 pounds in January and 5,433,000 pounds in February, 1947. The February figure was composed of 352,000 pounds of casein glue, 2,076,000 pounds of soybean glue, 3,673,000 pounds of phenolic-resin glue and 304,000 pounds of other synthetic adhesives. Stocks at the close of February totaled 4,208,000 pounds, compared with 3,889,000 pounds at the end of January and 4,138,000 pounds on February 28, 1947. February stocks were made up of 303,000 pounds of casein glue, 1,488,000 pounds of soybean glue, 1,931,000 pounds of phenolic-resin glue and 486,000 pounds of other synthetic adhesives.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended April 16 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$7.90	$8.05
D	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	7.90	8.05
E	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	7.90	8.05
F	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	7.90	8.05
G	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	8.10	8.85
H	7.04	7.04	7.09	7.09	7.05	8.10	8.85
I	7.04	7.04	7.09	7.09	7.05	8.10	8.85
K	7.04	7.04	7.09	7.09	7.05	8.10	8.85
M	7.04	7.04	7.09	7.09	7.05	8.10	8.85
N	7.09	7.09	7.16	7.16	7.05	8.15	8.90
WG	7.09	7.09	7.16	7.16	7.07	8.20	8.95
WW	7.15	7.15	7.28	7.29	7.29	8.35	9.10
X	7.15	7.15	7.28	7.29	7.29	8.35	9.10

	Drums				
Sales	126	...	409	317	213
Receipts	3,252	312	113	67	166
Shipm'ts	3,226	100	...	...	...
Stocks	2,703	2,975	3,088	3,155	3,321

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk)					New York (ref. dmd.) tanks, f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	l.c.l.
Per gal.	.63½	.63½	.63	.63	.63	.68½	.77
Sales, bbls.	106	...	480	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	...	250	79	...	56		
Shipments, bbls.	164	...	185	134	471		
Stocks, bbls.	5,540	5,790	5,684	5,550	5,135		

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NPVLA Appoints Committee Members

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association last week announced the appointment of 1948 committee members. Ernest T. Trigg is chairman of the executive committee. Chairmen of other committees are as follows:

Arbitration, R. O. Walker, Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Budget and Finance, E. A. Foy, jr., Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati.

By-Laws, H. L. Wilkinson, The Debevoise Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A., Frank J. Sampson, Sampson Paint & Color Company, Richmond, Va.

Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up, Granville M. Breinig, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; subcommittee on advertising, Walter G. Sibley, jr., Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia.

Credits and Collections, W. W. Gilmour, Boston Varnish Company.

Legislative, William J. Pitt, The DeVilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Membership steering committee, D. H. Litter, D. H. Litter Company, New York.

National Membership, John R. Potter, jr., Southern States Chemical Company.

Memorial, Carl J. Schumann, Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn.

In the national industrial finishes division, Paul S. Kennedy, of the Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., is chairman of the steering committee for specialized production finishes. Chairmen of other committtees are:—

Lacquer subcommittee of the steering committee, Harry E. Stone, American Lacquer Solvents Company, Phoenixville, Pa.; advisory board, Mr. Kennedy; technical matters affecting formulation, processing, application and end use results, E. H. Bucy, Atlas Powder Company; policies vital to elevating customer relations; J. A. Hager, Grand Rapids Varnish Corporation; policies in the interest of end users of product finishes, O. J. S. deBrun, Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York; business operations vital to producers of product finishes, G. L. Hehl, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland.

Chairman of the steering committee for national trade sales is R. W. Lindsay, Pratt & Lambert. Subcommittee chairmen are:—

Color promotion, Frank P. Connolly, Valentine & Co., New York; sales training, Franklin J. Lane, Boston Varnish; paint potentials, Fred McCarthy, National Lead Company, New York; technical matters, L. J. Bohannon, Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo.; masonry waterproofing, A. E. Horn, A. C. Horn Company Division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City.

Chairman of the executive committee of the roof coating division is Paul C. Battenfeld, Protective Coatings Corporation, Richmond, Calif. Chairmen of other committees in the division are:—

Scientific section, E. W. Fasig, Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio; simplification, E. D. Peck, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; tariff, Harry N. Plumb, jr., Valspar Corporation, New York; trademark, W. W. Conant, Glidden Company, Cleveland; traffic, E. A. Leveille, Chicago; unfair competition, Charles J. Roh, Murphy Paint Division of Interchemical; water paint steering committee, Stanley C. Dunning, Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., Trenton, N. J.

T. A. Flynn, Butler-Flynn Paint Company, Washington, D. C., is chairman of the executive committee for the wholesale-distributors division. Chairmen of other special committees are:—

Joint technical education, H. E. Wise, Arco Company, Cleveland; safety, H. L. Miner, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; wood finishes group, W. I. Longsworth, Lilly Varnish Company, Indianapolis; Paint statistics, Mr. Felton; toxic materials, L. F. Theurer, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and joint NPVLA-PDCA industry committee, Mr. Trigg.

Zinc Oxides and Dust 1947 Data Reported

Production of zinc oxides totaled 232,973 short tons in 1947, the Bureau of Mines reported last week. Total shipments during the year amounted to 237,530 tons. Stocks at the end of the year were 14,696 tons, compared with 19,253 tons on January 1.

Zinc dust production in 1947 amounted to 30,570 short tons, while shipments were 29,964 tons. Stocks on December 31 were 1,159 tons, compared with 1,472 tons at the beginning of the year. The data excludes production and stocks made solely for use within a producer's plant.

Allied Finishing Has New Paint Stripper

The formulation of a new cold paint stripper has been announced by Allied Finishing Specialties Company, Chicago. It will be marketed under the "Electro" label and will be sold in bulk only to the industrial trade. Free testing samples are available from the company at 2639 West Grand avenue, Chicago.

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Dow Chemical Publishes Paper Coatings Data

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has published a technical service bulletin entitled "Ethocel Hotmelts for Paper Coatings." The publication contains descriptions of the products and discusses their applications and the properties obtained when the hotmelts are used on papers. Copies may be obtained from offices of the company throughout the country or by writing to the coatings section, plastics division, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Dr. Marvel to Deliver 1948 E.F.Smith Lecture

Dr. Carl S. Marvel, head of the department of organic chemistry in the University of Illinois and former president of the American Chemical Society, has been chosen to present the 1948 Edgar Fahs Smith Memorial Lecture, sponsored jointly by the Philadelphia section of the society and the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Marvel, who directed an important part of the World War II research on synthetic rubber, will discuss progress in that field at a meeting in the Franklin Institute on Thursday evening, May 20, following a dinner in Franklin Hall. His subject will be "Diene Polymerization."

Winner of the 1944 William H. Nichols Medal of the society's New York section, one of the highest awards in chemical science, Dr. Marvel is known for outstanding contributions to the development of plastics of the vinyl polymer type, particularly in the production of transparent aircraft pieces, as rubber substitutes, and as thickening and blending agents in the chemical manufacturing industry. He also conducted important investigations into the structure of polymers of sulphur dioxide and olefines.

N.Y. Paint Club Nominates Officers

Paul S. Kennedy, of the finishes division of Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. New officers will be elected at a meeting in the Biltmore hotel on May 13. Others named by the nominating committee are:

Vice-president, Frank P. Connolly, vice-president in charge of sales for Valentine & Co., New York; treasurer, Hendrick E. Hendrickson, S. Winterbourne & Co., New York, and secretary, Harold L. Davis, D. H. Litter Company, New York.

Nominated for membership on the executive committee for two-year terms are Irving I. Berg, Gypsy Paint & Varnish Company, Brooklyn; Sam A. Press, sales manager for John Lucas & Co., New York, and Dudley D. Sherman, National Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn.

Calo Named Sales Agent For Silberline Powders

Philip E. Calo Company, manufacturers agent, Chicago, will be exclusive sales representative for all grades of aluminum powder and paste and bronze powders manufactured by Silberline Manufacturing Company, successor to Metals Product, Inc., Stamford, Conn. The Calo company also announces that Max J. Potter has joined its sales staff.

Kaminer Joins Hilo Varnish

Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has added Benjamin Kaminer to its sales force and has assigned him to the Brooklyn area.

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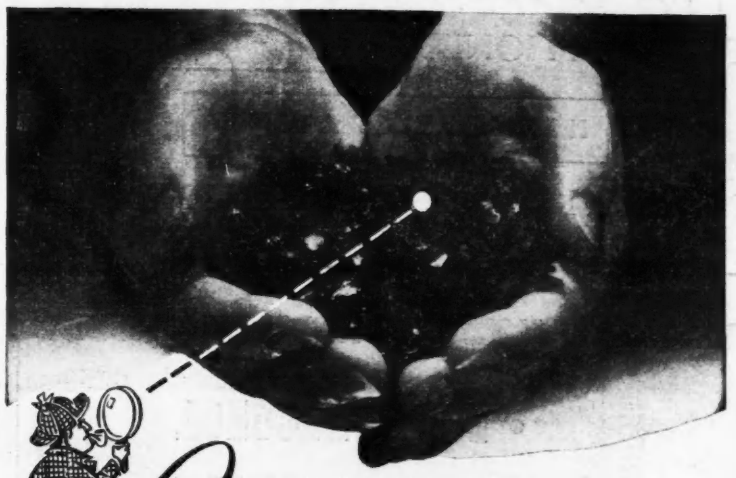
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Carbon Black Research Told to ACS Section

Research on carbon black that may point the way to more durable automobile tires and improved black inks and paints was described by Dr. W. R. Smith, chief chemist of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, at a recent meeting of the Lehigh Valley section of the American Chemical Society. "While these studies are presently concerned with systems far removed from tires, inks, and paints, they may ultimately solve the riddle of carbon black and assist in the production of commodities far superior to those in present use," he asserted.

Since carbon black particles are too small to be visible under an ordinary microscope, it was not until the advent of the electron microscope that the ultimate particles could be observed and the size of the various grades established, Dr. Smith continued. "While the electron microscope has satisfactorily solved the problem of particle size—and many of the properties of carbon black can be defined on this basis—it also makes evident the fact that rubber reinforcement cannot be interpreted on the basis of size alone," he said.

The vigor with which certain molecules associate themselves with the surface of carbon black particles is just as important as the size of the particles, he asserted, and it has been found that particles which are most active in this respect make the best rubber reinforcing agents.

Rotuba Extruders Formed By Waljohn Plastics Co.

Rotuba Extruders, Inc., has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., as a division of the Waljohn Plastics Company. The new division will engage primarily in the extrusion of rods, tubes and bars in ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate and other thermoplastic materials. Initial capacity has been set at 15,000 pounds per week, and plans call for the addition of sufficient equipment within the next few months to provide a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds annually.

Walter Bell, one of the founders of the Waljohn Plastics Company, has been elected president of the new division. Other officers are: vice-president, Herbert J. Weber; treasurer, John Novello, and secretary and production engineer, Martin Dohren.

L.A. Paint Technicians Hear Hovey and Bahme

Dr. A. G. Hovey, of the General Mills Corporation, was principal speaker at a recent meeting of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club. Dr. Hovey delivered an illustrated lecture on the consumption, composition, treatment and use of soybean oil and fatty acids in protective coatings.

Second speaker at the meeting was Captain Charles Bahme, of the Los Angeles Fire Department, who presented the municipal authorities' views on "Dangerous Chemical Regulation," and requested that industrial plants make suggestions relative to regulation of dangerous chemicals.

SPI Forms Vinyl Film, Sheeting Makers Division

Representatives of processors of vinyl film and sheeting met recently at the Commodore hotel, New York, to set up a permanent organization as a division of the Society of the Plastics Industry. The aim of the new group is to establish standards of quality for plastic materials used in such products as upholstery, luggage, sporting goods, floor and wall coverings, packaging, shoes and industrial uses. To facilitate the establishment of standards, sub-divisions were set up to handle the main end use classifications.

Alumina Plant Sold

The Department of Justice has approved the sale of a war surplus plant at Salt Lake City, Utah, to J. R. Simplot Company, of Boise, Idaho, it has been announced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah. The plant, which was built for experimental work in the production of alumina from clay, will be used for the production of phosphate fertilizers. War Assets Administration recently awarded the plant to Simplot on its bid of $752,000.

British Paint Club Elects

In its annual election for officers, the Paint Industries Club, London, returned to office the past year's incumbents and added one more member to its executive committee. The 1948 official family is as follows:—President, W. J. Darby; chairman, G. Copping; honorary secretary, R. M. Esdaile; honorary treasurer, E. C. Wingrove; assistant honorary secretary, Miss V. Gisborne; members of the committee, G. S. Bache, H. L. Bevan, C. J. N. FitzGibbon, D. E. Flaherty, Noel Heaton, M. J. Henderson, A. G. M. Sandison, W. H. Screeton, W. H. Smith.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Plan May 6 Meeting

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet on May 6 at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue. Speakers for the evening will be Louis M. Barish, Louis M. Barish & Co., who will discuss the application of rotary positive displacement and centrifugal pumping units in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, and Donald W. Kingsley, Ralph N. Brodie Company, who will describe the positive displacement meter and its application to the industry.

Arc Acetylene Processes In Germany Described

Processes for the manufacture and purification of arc acetylene at the I. G. Farben plant, Huels, Germany, in which hydrocarbons are converted into acetylene in an electric arc are described in a comprehensive report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services.

The report discusses in detail the arc and carbon separation, the purification steps, and the operations involved in separating product gases. The appendixes contain simplified flowsheets of the processes, describe and list the equipment used, and contain a bibliograph of microfilmed documents on the subject available through OTS.

Mimeographed copies of the 134-page report (PB-81826, "Manufacture and Purification of Arc Acetylene") sell for $3.50. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

ACS to Honor Miss Doyle At General Assembly Tonight

The American Chemical Society will award a special diploma, certifying fifty years continuous membership, to Miss Ada M. Doyle tonight at a general assembly to be held in conjunction with its 113th national meeting in Chicago. Miss Doyle retired ten years ago after thirteen years with the division of organic chemistry of the Smithsonian Institute.

Baltimore Paint & Color Names Whiting to New Post

Baltimore Paint & Color Works, Baltimore, Md., has appointed R. A. Whiting Northeastern division manager. Mr. Whiting, who was formerly Baltimore representative for the firm, was recently elected president of the Paint Salesmen's Club of Baltimore.

Mattiello Addresses Students

Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a talk on "Protective Coatings as Engineering Materials" before a recent meeting of the Rensselaer Society of Engineers, a student organization connected with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Trade Briefs

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation has granted a wage increase of 10 cents per hour to all its plant employees.

Paints and varnishes exported from Canada in 1947 were valued at $7,346,000, compared with $4,407,000 in 1946.

De Boom Paint Company has started construction of a new building in San Francisco, Calif., to house its factory and offices.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has instituted a new system to stimulate suggestions by its employees. The system removes ceilings on amounts which can be awarded to individuals for their ideas and establishes a uniform formula to assist in evaluating the suggestions.

New Jersey Standard Oil Company has reported that tankers now owned and operated by it under the American flag are more than adequate to transport all its anticipated ocean-borne oil shipments from Gulf of Mexico ports to United States East Coast ports during 1948.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active inquiry for edible oils, coupled with limited offers, resulted in further price advances for this group last week. Crude cottonseed oil was in good demand and regained declines which occurred early in the week. Refiners were reported bidding freely, with offers restricted and generally held higher. Crude corn oil was also scarce with sales transacted at an increase of 1 cent per pound. Peanut oil was boosted 1½c. per pound, and available supplies were taken at the higher level. Crushers were sold up and further production depended upon still higher levels to meet the increased cost of peanuts. The sharp advance in soybeans, as a result of heavy demand by the government for soya flour for shipment abroad, was reflected in the oil and fractional advances took place. Further increases were likely in view of liberal bids for oil for prompt delivery. The advance in crude oils, brought refined oils up. Shortening also was boosted 2c.

The allocation of 10,000 tons of oilmeals for export, stiffened the meal market and cottonseed, peanut and soybean meals were raised about $3. per ton. Lard was firmer and advanced fractionally as a result of the upward trend of edible oils.

Fatty acids were stronger with the increased cost of the basic oils. Corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean fatty acids were raised 2c. per pound, while coconut oil fatty acid was lifted 3c. Coconut oil was firm though quiet. Copra market developed a stronger tone and offers were withdrawn following the request for bids by the Army Headquarters at Chicago for not less than 500 ton lots for shipment abroad, which will be closed April 21.

Interest in drying oils showed no improvement, and tung oil was lower, declining fractionally under increased selling pressure. Linseed and dehydrated castor oils were unchanged at the recent reductions.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued to move upward last week. The market rallied and regained earlier losses under active new buying and lifting of hedges. Higher crude cottonseed oil, lard and grains were contributing factors. May and July deliveries reached new highs for the season, May selling at 31.30c. and July at 29.06c. The increased cost of vegetable oils resulted in the advance of 2c. per pound for shortening.

Crude cottonseed was in good demand and was firmer at the close, regaining decline of 1c. per pound. Sales were reported at 29c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April-May shipments in the Valley and Texas which was generally bid.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in March totaled 249,860 barrels, compared with 297,650 barrels, in February and 186,200 barrels (revised) in March last year. Total disappearance for the eight months of this season (August-March) amounted to 2,306,860 barrels, against 2,004,500 barrels for the same period last season. Visible supply of refined oil was estimated at 1,022,900 barrels, March 31, compared with 940,200 barrels (revised) a year ago.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sales were made at 29c. per pound, tankcars, and crude soybean oil at 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for April-May shipment. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $81 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls named at $16 per ton bulk and $23 sacked, Memphis. Soybean meal available at $80 per ton, f.o.b. mills this section.

Prices of refined bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 16, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
May	220	31.30	28.90	30.70@30.90
July	336	29.06	27.00	28.40B
September	228	25.55	23.05	25.25B
October	6	24.50	23.05	23.00@24.60
December	9	23.50	22.75	22.75@23.30
January	..	....	....	23.00N
March	..	....	....	23.00N

Total sales—699 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold and bid at 30c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April and May shipment.

Linseed Oil

Recent reduction in quotations has not improved consuming inquiry and the market was dull and featureless last week. Paint and other large users were reported having sizable inventories procured in the first quarter of the year, with the result that interest in replacements for the second quarter has been slow. Demand for oil against former orders was reported as fair. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was quoted at 27.80c. per pound, tankcars and 29c., drums, carlots, zone 3. Inquiry for other drying oils also was inactive.

Minneapolis.—Sales were reported fair to good last week, large and small buyers coming in for supplies to round out most of their needs for the April-June period. Volume of business was considered fair to good as prices slid off to 27.2c. on small lots and ranged down to the basic 27c. on round lots. Production of oil continued at a fairly high level but shipments fell off slightly. Some mills reported improvement in shipping orders but others indicated that customers were well stocked with oil and not aggressive on new shipments. The tankcar situation continued tight and shipments were held down to a certain extent by slow freight movement.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	8,280,000	6,600,000
Since Sept. 1	217,984,000	180,700,000

Flaxseed—Market remained steady at the support price of $6 per bushel. Offerings were scarce, with demand also limited.

Minneapolis.—Cash and to arrive flaxseed held steady at the support level of $6 per bushel. Buyers showed only light interest in the situation as the status of the support program was still somewhat up in the air. A few scattered cars sold at 5c. or 10c. over the support price but volume was not large and the operation was limited to short covering. Country offerings were on the light side, most of the flaxseed

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut fatty acid, 3c. per lb.
Corn fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton.
oil, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
meal, $3 per ton.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean, fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
meal, $3 per ton.
oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
225.1	222.4	212.0	270.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush Larger: March

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products from August 1, 1937, through March 31, 1948, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	1947-48	1946-47
	——Tons——	
Receipts	[1]3,920,323	2,901,165
Crushed	3,516,895	2,079,761
On hand March 31	502,956	399,110

Crude Oil

	1947-48	1946-47
	——Pounds——	
Produced	1,089,080,000	837,862,000
Shipped	1,066,578,000	825,034,000
On hand March 31	[2]87,096,000	72,546,000

Refined Oil

	1947-48	1946-47
	——Pounds——	
Produced	[3]933,610,000	730,334,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand March 31	[4]182,206,000	191,088,000

Cake and Meal

	1947-48	1946-47
	——Tons——	
Produced	1,630,288	1,182,567
Shipped	1,591,169	1,086,002
On hand March 31	86,060	128,193

Hulls

	1947-48	1946-47
	——Tons——	
Produced	793,114	625,462
Shipped	785,822	598,669
On hand March 31	43,100	52,718

Linters

	1947-48	1946-47
	——Bales——	
Produced	[5]1,100,834	861,265
Shipped	1,019,293	789,551
On hand March 31	[6]161,285	106,768

[1] Includes 100 tons destroyed during 1946-47. Does not include 99,528 and 117,806 tons on hand August 1, 1947 and 1946, respectively, nor 137,743 and 59,967 tons reshipped during the seasons 1947-48 and 1946-47.

[2] Includes 29,724,000 pounds at oil mills, 46,006,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 11,366,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 1,004,079,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 171,937,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 10,269,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 266,234 bales first cut, 753,734 bales second cut, and 80,866 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 614.5; first cut, 591.7; second cut, 624.2; and mill run, 598.8 pounds.

[6] Includes 60,053 bales first cut, 89,869 bales second cut, and 11,363 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ZECO WAX PRODUCTS
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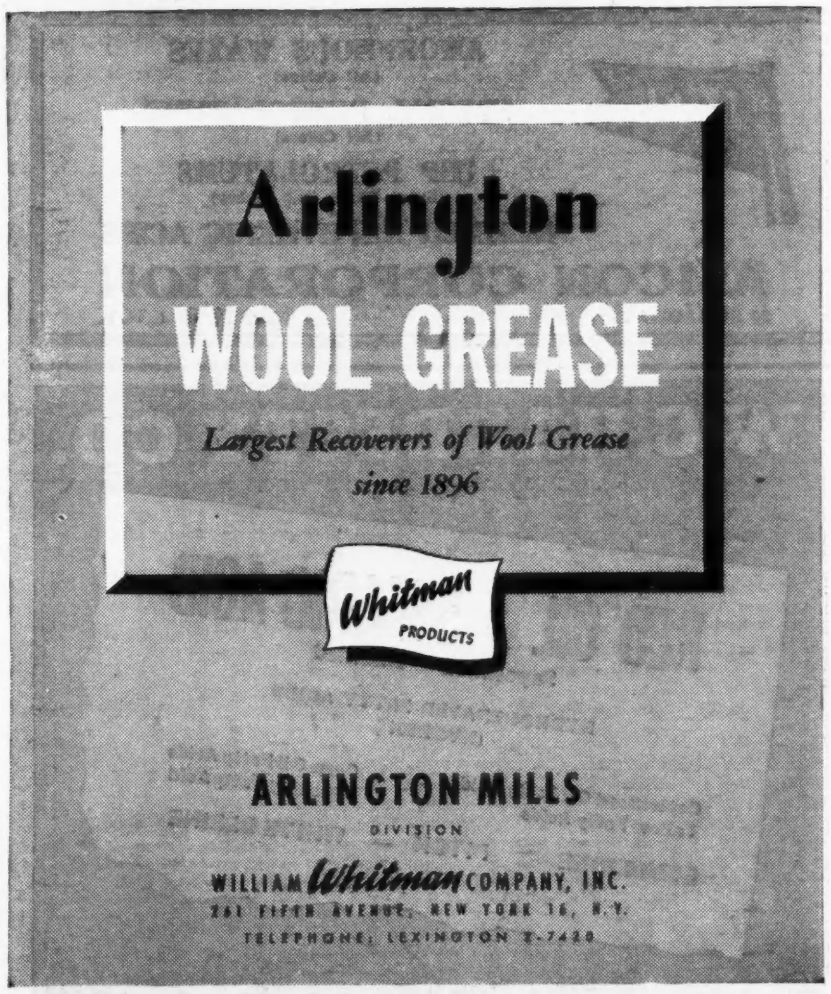

area still well bottled up by early April storms and sideroads nearly impassable. Receipts should increase moderately with return of better weather. The trade was watching crop reports carefully, getting the usual pre-crop mixture of news. A survey of all reports indicates that topsoil moisture is adequate but that subsoil conditions are well under par this season. Scattered planting and field work reported in southern section of the belt but activity was too localized to obtain any kind of a picture. Expectations are that flax plantings might well run to over the 5,000,000 acre mark as there is a liberal supply of good seed available and farmers are still influenced by the firm price guarantee.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
This week...	156,400	136,000	28,900	74,800
Since Sept. 1.	20,374,600	10,355,500	3,427,900	4,340,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Consuming demand was reported light and spasmodic. Prices were steady at the recent reduction of 1c. per pound.

Coconut—Offerings of crude oil were limited and quoted at 25c. per pound, tankcars, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, for April and 24½c. for May-June. Copra market was at $320 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Following requests for offers of copra by Army, offerings dried and the market became stronger. Army Headquarters at Chicago requested bids for copra in quantities, of not less than 500-ton lots, preferably in bulk, before 10 a.m. April 21 for delivery from May 1 to May 15. Awards will be made April 21, indicating the place of delivery, either f.a.s. domestic ports or f.o.b. foreign ports. Export allocations of 1,100,000 pounds of coconut oil were granted for Peru in exchange for an equivalent quantity of copra, in terms of oil, from Peru's allocation from the Philippines for commercial procurement, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. Copra exports from Batavia to Holland and France totaled 14,869 tons valued at about $3,000,000 in January was reported by Aneta.

Corn—This market was firmer with competing oils and sales of crude were made at 29c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April-May an increase of 1c. Available supplies were light and demand fairly active. Refined was higher at 33c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica — Business was confined to small drum lots. Prices were more or less nominal and depended upon seller and quantity. Arrivals totaled 300 drums at New York last week.

Olive—Consuming inquiry continued limited to small lots for spot delivery. Spanish oil was quoted at $4.40 to $4.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Morocco oil at $4, same basis. Inquiry for shipment was light and spotty, though lower bids than the official prices were turned down for shipment.

Athens (Comtelburo).—Greece is shipping 2,000 tons of olive oil to France on a clearing basis in return for wool yarn and automobile chassis, it is learned from authoritative quarters; 58 percent of the value will be covered by wool yarn. The nominal price of olive oil will equal about $870 per ton. A further agreement is being negotiated for the export of 1,300 tons of olive oil in return for French goods, including chemicals and tinned sardines.

Olive Foots—Moderate supplies on the spot were quotably unchanged at 23c. per pound, tankcars, and 25c. to 25½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Peanut — Market was stronger with sales of crude oil noted at 28½c. and up to 30c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offerings were scarce with sellers holding at 30c. Should market go higher, crushers, it was stated would be able to purchase more peanuts and compete with shellers and increase production. Refined also was advanced to 34c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East. Official buying prices of Argentine shelled peanuts for 1947-48 crop were increased from 38 pesos to 43 pesos per 100 kilos, bags, wagons, Buenos Aires port by the Foreign Trade Promotion Institute.

New Delhi (Comtelburo).—The Ministry of Commerce announced April 13 that the Government of India decided to allow the export of 50,000 tons of ground nuts and 30,000 tons of ground nut oil as advance quotas for 1948.

Rapeseed—Business was reported dull. Quotations for refined oil were more or less nominal at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Higher cost of soybeans and good demand for oil further strengthened the market last week. Crude oil was sold at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for April-May shipment, a net gain of ½c. per pound. Trading was reported at 24½c. for June and 23½c. was bid and 24c. asked for July. Refined oil was increased to 28¾c. to 29c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 16, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound— High	Low	Close
May	..	....	....	27.50A
July	..	....	....	26.50A
September	..	....	....	24.50A
October	..	....	....	24.50N
December	..	....	....	24.50N
January	..	....	....	24.50N
March	..	....	....	24.50N

Total sales—None.

Sunflowerseed — Argentine government purchase price for sunflowerseed 1947-48 crop was recently increased from 23 pesos to 28 pesos, per 100 kilos, bags, Buenos Aires port by the Foreign Trade Promotion Institute.

Tung — Market developed easier tone under increased selling pressure and prices were off about ½c. per pound. Trading was of fair volume, but spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 24c. per pound, and drums, carlots at 25½c., New York delivery. Arrivals were quite heavy and totaled 2,050 tons at New York last week.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles.—Vegetable oil prices generally were higher. Supplies still were short. Demand was good. Oils in tankcars, f.o.b. this city, were quoted as follows:—Castor, cold pressed, 26. per pound; coconut, crude, 24¾c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 30c. per pound; peanut, crude, 30½c. per pound; sesameseed, crude, 29c. per pound; soybean, crude, 25c. per pound; tung, 24½c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Inquiry continued active, but offerings were restricted and trading was confined to moderate quantities at premiums of ½c. to 1c. per pound. Large users were bidding at previous quotations, which were not accepted. Market was firm.

Lard — This market remained on a steady basis, reflecting the recent advance of vegetable oils. Trading was more active, as lard was cheaper than competing vegetable oils. Lard exports in February were 25,544,000 pounds, against 23,143,000 pounds in January and 38,760,000 pounds,

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Drums - Tank Wagons - Tank Cars
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Woodoil Dept. Co-7-0887

February last year, according to the Bureau of Census.

Tallow—Scarcity of offerings continued to restrict sales to small and moderate quantities at premiums up to 1c. per pound. Large packing plants were shut down by strikes, while plants not strike bound were holding for higher prices. Limited sales of fancy were reported at 18¾c. per pound, loose. Small lots commanded premiums of 1c. Large users showed a good inquiry and their bids were turned down.

Animal Oils

Degras—Deliveries were reported moving in good volume against orders. Buying interest was fair for immediate needs, with quotations unchanged and steady.

Grease Oil—Demand was dull, though the market was steady with the firmness of pressing stock. Prices were unchanged and nominal.

Neatsfoot Oil — Business was quiet, quotations were merely nominal. Market was firm and reflected the strength of tallow and grease. Export allocations for 32,000 pounds of neatsfoot oil were granted to Italy for commercial procurement by the Department of Agriculture.

Oleo Oil—Supplies were limited and firmer. Extra was quoted at 24c. per pound, loose. Trading was light.

Oleo Stearine—Prices were firmer and advanced to 23c. per pound, loose. Supplies were light and well held.

Tallow Oil—Business was dull. Market was steady with pressing stock. Prices were unchanged and nominal.

Fish Oils

Cod—Limited supplies on the spot were closely held at former levels. Demand was light. Market was firm and reflected the strength of primary sources.

Refined Fish Oils—Trading continued inactive. Supplies of refined oils were reported as moderate and prices were unchanged and steady. Light pressed oil was quoted at 21c. per pound, tankcars. Crude sardine oil was nominal at 18c. per pound, loose, works, Pacific coast.

Whale—Preliminary estimates from Cape Town, placed the total 1947-48 whale catch in the Antarctic at about 25,000 whales, with a oil yield of approximately 350,000 tons. Indications are that this season's whale oil production will be slightly above last year.

Fatty Acids

Coconut Oil Fatty Acid—Increased cost of the oil resulted in advances of 3c. per pound. Distilled was raised to 33c. to 33½c. per pounds, drums, according to quantity.

Corn Oil Fatty Acid — Market was higher with the increased cost of the oil. Distilled was advanced 1¼c. to 2c. to 22c. to 22½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acid—Higher cost of cottonseed oil, raised prices 1¼c. to 2c. Distilled was quoted at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Red Oil—Consuming demand was fairly active. Market was unchanged but steady, with the firmness of pressing stock.

Stearic Acid—Good volume of business was reported at unchanged quotations. Market remained firm with pressing stock.

Soybean Oil Fatty Acid—Prices were advanced with the oil and distilled was quoted at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Cake and Meal

Some 10,000 tons of cake and meal were allocated for export by the Department of Agriculture last week as follows: Denmark, 2,000 long tons of cake and meal; France, 3,500 long tons; Norway, 1,000 long tons and Netherlands, 3,500 long tons, for commercial procurement.

Cottonseed Meal—Supplies seem more than adequate to take care of domestic consuming demand till new crop. There is little or no improvement from feed trade. However, the market was firmer owing to granting of additional allocations of vegetable oil meals for export last week. Loose slab 41 percent cake was bid $72.50 and offered at $73 f.o.b. Valley Mills. Last trades in volume were at $72 for shipment April through July. Sacked 41 percent meal was quoted at $81 f.o.b. North Alabama; $82.75 f.o.b. Georgia and at $83 in South Carolina.

Linseed Meal—Inquiry improved as a result of additional meal allocations for export. Tone of the market was firmer and prices were well held.

Minneapolis.—Meal prices held at $65 per ton, bulk, but there was a firmer undertone developing in the market as reports of export allocations of high protein feed filtered into the market. Local crushers were well supplied with meal early in the week and were fairly aggressive sellers, however, there was no attempt made to discount meal under the $65 level.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	10,320,000	8,750,000
Since Sept. 1	365,000,000	243,270,000

Peanut Meal—The government issued last week export allocation of 10,000 tons of vegetable oilmeals for shipment abroad. One processor in Virginia sold 1,000 tons sacked 45 percent at $81 to an exporter. There are many inquiries in the market but this is the only trade in the Southeast for export that has actually been confirmed. Last week an Alabama crusher sold 1,000 tons sacked 41 percent, extracted meal, at $72.50 for April-May which was purchased for shipment in this country. Most peanut crushers are not operating. due to lack of peanuts. However, should crude oil advance another cent or two the crushers will again be in position to compete with shellers for peanuts. In this case, production of peanut meal would become fairly general again.

Soybean Meal—Market was stronger as a result of increased demand for export. Old crop options on the Memphis Exchange were advanced $2.50 to $3 per ton. Sales of 500 tons were reported at about $83 per ton, f.o.b. Norfolk for export. North Carolina crushers quoted $82.50 per ton, f.o.b. mills, early in the week. Offerings were materially reduced following increased export inquiry.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand was reported moderate and mainly for immediate requirements. Market remained steady and reflected the firmness of replacements from primary markets. Quotations for crude and refined grades were well held.

Candelilla — Business was quiet and prices it was intimated could have been shaded on round lot quantities.

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, technical, 13,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 247, May 5.

Aluminum oxide, grit, 17,200 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1089, April 22.

Ammonia solution, reagent, 26,150 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Aromatic hydrocarbon fluid, 10,000 gallons, Joint Army-Navy Petroleum Purchase Agency, Hq. USAF (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 16, April 28.

Barium sulphate, USP, 4,100 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Caffeine & sodium benzoate, 1,625 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Calcium carbonate, precipitated, 47,635 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Cleansing compound, 34,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1101, April 23.

Cutting oil, 4,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Watervliet, N. Y.) invitation 75, April 22.

Detergent, 3,000 pounds, U. S. Penitentiary (Leavenworth, Kansas) invitation 3-2812, April 22.

Dextrose, USP, 4,900 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Drugs & chemicals, including acetone, ACS, 46,104 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 616, April 22; **various,** Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-157, April 21.

Fuel oil, 250,000 gallons, from May 1 through June 30, Veterans Administration Hospital (Bronx 63, N. Y.) invitation 48-611, April 21.

Gasket compound, rubber, 14,900 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 387, April 26.

Hydraulic brake fluid, 20,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 243, May 3; 20,000 gallons, invitation 241, May 3; 25,000 gallons, invitation 244, May 3.

Ichthyol, NF, 4,825 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Ink, litho offset, 1,850 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1121, April 28.

Isopropyl alcohol, anti-icing, 23,700 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1093, April 27.

Lacquer, glyptal, 746 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1016, April 23.

Medicinal & industrial gases, as required during fiscal year beginning July 1, Veterans Administration (Hot Springs, S. Dakota) invitation 49-6, April 30.

Motor fuel, 100,000 gallons, Quartermaster General of Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington, D. C.) invitation 616, April 23.

Naphtha, 141,185 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 980, April 23.

Paint, enamel, 800 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1040, April 20; 1,000 gallons, invitation 1052, April 23; 6,400 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 245, April 23; 20,000 gallons, invitation 246, April 23; 300 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11, Ill.) invitation 1966, April 21; 450 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 163, April 27; 1,746 gallons, Chicago Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (Oakland 14, California) invitation 133, April 26; **various,** 6,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1052, April 23; 450 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 163, April 27; approx. 422 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45, Pa.) invitation 1272, April 27; 670 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 7, N. Y.) invitation NY-W-12652, April 21; 6,880 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-62230-R, April 21.

Paint stripping compound, 102,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 252, May 5.

Paraffin wax, 12,600 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 382, April 23.

Petroleum gas, liquefied, as required during fiscal year beginning July 1, U. S. Air Force (Scott Base, Belleville, Ill.) invitation 15, May 7.

Phenol, USP, 20,000 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Protective compound, strippable, 39,885 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 977, April 23; 3,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 250, April 21.

Rust preventive compound, 18,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8958, April 23.

Sealing compound, 2,024 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 260, May 7.

Sodium chloride, ACS, 5,207 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Sodium hyposulphite, USP, approx. 2,726 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Sodium salicylate, USP, 3,100 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Sulphur, precipitated, USP, 2,945 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Sulphur dioxide, anhydrous, 1,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8958, April 23.

Sulphuric acid, various grades, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8958, April 23.

Tartaric acid, USP, 2,440 pounds, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 653, April 26.

Thinner, enamel, 1,770 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11, Ill.) invitation 1966, April 21; 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 253, May 6; 20,000 gallons, invitation 254, May 6; lacquer, 17,250 gallons, invitation 255, May 6.

Varnish, shellac, 4,044 gallons, and spar, 3,042 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 968, April 21; mixing, 300 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 163, April 27.

Wax, solution, 2,650 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 166, April 29; 1,100 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 7, N. Y.) invitation BO-W-12659, April 21.

Weather-proofing compound, 15,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1054, April 22.

Zinc dust pigment, 200,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1052, April 23.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 70

ings was conspicuous for its absence. Indian seed held to a generally steady price position and the advent of 100 bags from Bombay did not disturb the situation. Husks continued to arrive from India, the latest being 311 bags originating also at Bombay.

Mustard—Very little activity was noted locally but considerable export business might be done in Montana seed had foreign countries the dollars to devote to the frankfurter's step brother. Some think that the European Recovery Plan may supply the needed dollars in the not distant future.

Poppy—Offerings of Argentine seed were off the market, apparently. Dutch futures were up ¼c. per pound, prevailing at 22½c. to 23c. No other changes in the local price setup were reported.

Spices

Cassia—The market was generally steady but it also was broadly quiet in the matter of consuming demand. Prices were well maintained except on Yunnan material which was advanced to 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Jobbing demand made the market last week and the total of transactions was inconsiderable. During the period under review, an arrival of 105 bales from Colombo was reported.

Ginger—African root continued to be advanced. Futures were up to 14c. to 14½c. per pound and spot goods were reported very firm at the higher level of 15½c. to 16c. Other gingers failed to change in price.

Mace—Under a week of steady pricing and small sales, the only feature was the arrival of 126 cases from Batavia, Java.

Pepper—The rise in black pepper was continued, though not so vigorously as in the previous week. Spot quotations ended last week at 46½c. to 47c. per pound and the same was asked for goods in nearby position. The more distant futures were raised to 48c. to 49c.

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